THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 151. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

Akerman on Reconstruction.

Minister Motley to be Relieved.

Some Peculiar Southern Humor

A Foolish Indian Scare.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

UNPARALLELED TIME.

Extraordinary Mississippi Travelling—An Exciting Narrative with a Certain Amount of Pathos in it.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 23 has the following:—

The arrival of the Natchez, only 3 days, 23 hours, and 58 minutes out from New Orleans, a distance of 1200 miles, has revived the interest in fast river steamers. The event recalled the great run of the J. M. White, which steamer arrived from New Orleans on the 8th of May, 1844—3 days, 23 hours, and 9 minutes out from New Orleans.

The time made by the J. M. White for twenty-six years had remained unsurpassed by any steamboat on the Western waters. Other fast boats had made the attempt, but failure was written on all their efforts. It had become a settled conviction in the minds of a great majority of our steamboatmen that her time could never be excelled.

The time of the Natchez from New Orleans to Natchez was 17 hours and 51 minutes. It is not necessary to go into all the details of the "runs." Suffice it to say that the arrival of the steamer Natchez, Captain Thomas P. Leathers in command, on yesterday evening, only 3 days, 21 hours, and 58 minutes out from New Orleans, surpasses the time of the J. M. White 1 hour and 11 minutes. At the time the White made her trip our steamboats burned wood, and she was necessarily hindered in getting her fuel, as her landings were all made against the banks. But the Natchez also came up on a business trip. She made twenty-one landings, remained 30 minutes at the wharf at Memphis, and one hour and five minutes at Cairo.

At thirty-four minutes past 3 o'clock yesterday the Natchez made the old time marks of the J. M. White opposite the Arsenal grounds. Intense interest was felt by all the passengers. It was known in the city that the Natchez was coming up on fast time; and a large number of citizens, representing all classes, merchants, steamboatmen, mechanics, professional men, some even of the clerical gentlemen of the city, had collected on the wharf. On the way from Cairo at Liberty bar she touched bottom, her speed was checked; thus far she had made an unexampled run. Must she now be stayed, and stick fast in the sand, and the coveted triumph be changed into an ignominious failure? There was a clear head and a steady hand at the helm. Her engines were reversed; the ponderous wheels rolled back; her bow was veered a little to the larboard and onward with increased speed she dashed through the foaming river. All was yet safe. Two hours yet remained in which to make her time and claim the palm of victory. The walls of the tall buildings of South St. Louis appeared in the distance. The captain gazed with intense earnestness as the buildings became more and more distinct. The spires and towers and lofty walls grew nearer and nearer. Carondelet was made, only 3 days, 21 hours, and 32 minutes out from New Orleans. Every one of the officers of the boat were at their post; cool, calm, collected, with victory already almost attained; yet a few miles remained. The identical point where the White signalled her arrival, a little more than twenty-six years before, lay still above. But there was more than an hour yet in which to make the distance. And now came the moment for emotion—the moment in which the magnitude of the achievement was to be realized. "There is the arsenal grounds." "There is the point reached by the J. M. White." "There is the end of her voyage," and all eyes were turned towards the well-known landmark with an eager, earnest intensity that held the tongue still, and no word, no exultant cheer escaped from the lips of those earnest lookers towards the shore—the goal at one of the most noted of steamboat triumphs in speed. The victory was won; the quickest voyage from New Orleans to St. Louis was brought to a safe conclusion. A few more minutes and the great steamer was still, reposing quietly on the bosom of the river, at her wharf. The spell was broken. The pent-up feelings, the anxiety, the tension of the deeply absorbed minds of the officers gave way. A vast company of our citizens rushed on board. Captain Leathers received them calmly; though it was evident that in that moment of triumph he felt and realized the significance of his achievement. He knew that he had accomplished what might not be accomplished in a generation—might never be accomplished again. He knew that in after years men would turn over the pages on which are written the history of the past, to learn the run of the Natchez, and he realized, too, that when he should be numbered with the silent sleepers, his name would still be sometimes recalled in connection with the grandest feat thus far recorded in the annals of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi.

We know not how we can better conclude our notice of this memorable voyage of the Natchez than in the expressive language of the brave old captain, as he stood triumphantly, proudly on the deck of the Natchez, feeling and realizing the significance of the feat. "Ah, gentlemen," said he, "very many of us old steamboatmen, and many young ones, too, will be in our graves, and have moulded to indistinguishable dust, before the time is made again."

A NOVEL REVENGE.

Forbidding the Bans in a very Practicable Manner—A Wedding Party Bombarded.

The Louisville *Journal* of Thursday says:—

A young man, Louis Jaques, was yesterday tried in the Police Court on a charge of disturbance; and as the case was rather peculiar we give a brief account of it, withholding the names of the assaulted parties.

Some time ago a young gentleman of this city saw and fell desperately in love with a young lady, also a resident here. The young man, believing in the truth of the old proverb, that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," made determined and desperate love to the fair one, and was at last overjoyed at receiving from her a confession that the adoration was mutual. Arrangements were promptly made to have the marriage bell tolled, and after the fair one had been allowed ample time to prepare the inevitable orange-wreath, and fill the necessary Saratogas with her outfit, the happy youth donned his spike-tailed coat and white kids, and, accompanied by the friends and relatives of both bride and groom, proceeded to the church with his blushing prize. Opposition, however, met them at the door in the person of Jaques, who had armed himself with a number of stones from the macadamized street, and with a quantity of the same "articles of war" in reserve, commenced a savage attack upon the party and the house. The guests were astounded, the bride-groom enraged, and the bride's nerves received a shock from which she did not soon recover. After continuing the assault for a few minutes, the attacking party endeavored to "retreat in good order," but was arrested and locked up on a charge of disturbance. Yesterday, when the case came up for trial, Judge Schoener was, on hearing the evidence, impressed with the belief that amusement of the kind indulged in was worth twenty-five dollars to any man, and in consequence requested the defendant to contribute that amount towards the support of the city government. No reason was given in court for the attack, but it appears probable that it was instigated by the "green-eyed monster."

A FLORIDA JOKE.

Some Very Peculiar Humor.

It is but rarely that the victims of practical jokes appreciate the fun, and William H. Hale, a Northerner, visiting Cedar Keys, Florida, is no exception to the rule. He writes to the Jacksonville *Union* that while he was walking in the former town, in company with a "native," an armed man made his appearance and ordered both to follow him for police duty, telling a story of a Ku-Klux murder. They were led to a company of men similarly armed. With these they were marched about, and reports were brought at intervals to the band that some of their number, elsewhere posted, had been shot. They came to the place where one, apparently wounded, was lying, and there the band was fired on. Most of them fell, and the rest took to the bush, Mr. Hale among the latter. While lying concealed he heard a member of a searching party of the adversaries declare that there was a Union man in the bush, and he must be hunted out and scalped.

Eventually rescued by some portion of the "police band," and informed by them that thirty Unionists had fallen in the skirmish, Mr. Hale was led to his hotel. Scarcely had he reached his room when he heard some one endeavoring to enter it by the window, and he was obliged to conceal himself till morning. Mr. Hale has since learned that this entire affair was a facetious method by which the people of Cedar Keys exhibit their hospitalities to strangers, and that a large proportion of the inhabitants of that town participated in contriving and carrying out this frolic of a night. Had he, in the performance of police duty, returned fire, the practical jokers might not have shared his views of the jest.

FRONTIER DEFENSE.

A Foolish Indian Scare—Letter from General Hancock to Governor Austin.

Says the St. Paul *Press* of June 20:—

We recently referred to the very groundless apprehensions excited among the raw settlers on our remote Western frontier by the appearance of hunting parties of Chippewas and Sioux at various localities which they have been accustomed to visit for hunting purposes from time immemorial. But to the new settlers, fresh from Norway, or Germany, or elsewhere, the unwonted spectacle of these red men, habited in their strange garb, strutting about the woods and lakes with guns in their hands, and with the abrupt familiarity of Indian manners intruding into their domicils, and, in an unknown tongue, interpreted by signs, demanding something to eat, was full of terrible suggestiveness. They had heard of Indian massacring whole families, and they could only account for the appearance of these uncouth visitants on the theory that they had come on an errand of murder and rapine. Of course there was not the slightest grounds for the apprehensions thus excited in the bosoms of these unsophisticated emigrants. These Indians are perfectly friendly and harmless, have always lived in the country, and are simply engaged in their regular visits to their old haunts. They may steal a little, but not the slightest danger is to be apprehended from them. However, the appearance of small parties on their old hunting grounds occasioned something like a panic, and the rumor spread over the whole frontier, gathering as it went, till at last, in a great many localities, the settlers began to believe that the Indians were going to make a raid on our frontier. In this state of mind they sent to Governor Austin for arms and other protection from the supposed danger. The Governor, in order to reassure them, sent some arms to the localities which deemed themselves exposed to danger from this imaginary enemy, and recommended local organizations for defense, not as necessary at all, but as serving to give the sense of security which seemed to be wanting.

General Hancock was absent at the time; but when he returned, a few days ago, he addressed the following letter to Governor Austin, in reply to a comunication of the latter covering a request from the settlers of Lyon county for military protection. This letter will show our frontier readers that General Hancock has no force at his disposal for a frontier guard, other than those scattered in the various frontier posts, barely sufficient to man them; and if they choose to indulge the fancy that they are threatened with an Indian raid from the peaceful and friendly Sioux of Dakota, it will be necessary to organize for their own defense:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, St. PAUL, Minn., June 16, 1870.—His Excellency Horace Austin, Governor of Minnesota—Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th ultimo, enclosing a letter to you from the settlers of Lynn, in the county of Lyon, Minnesota, asking that troops may be sent to that part of the country for the r protection against threatened Indian outbreaks, etc.

Owing to my absence on the Missouri river, your communication did not reach me until after my return to St. Paul, which will account for the delay in replying thereto.

I will direct the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth to examine into the condition of Indian affairs at Lake Traverse, and send a patrol there, if necessary, to ascertain if there be any just ground of alarm as to the attitude of the Indians referred to.

I asked for a squadron of cavalry last winter, to be placed at Fort Totten, and also some cavalry for the Missouri river as a precaution against possible Indian difficulties on this Western frontier The authorities could not furnish me these troops, and have so notified me.

I have but a very small force east of the Missouri River, scattered between Forts Ripley, Wadsworth, Ransom, Totten, and Pembina, with a few men at Fort Abercrombie, all told not more than 431 men for duty at this time. Mail parties, escort trains, etc., are continually passing between these frontier posts, which furnish the only patrols I have the force at hand to make. I have a few serviceable horses (not to exceed twenty at any post) for such duties, and they are thus engaged. I can accomplish nothing more with the force at my disposal than is being done at present.

I shall represent to the Government the state of affairs represented by you in your communication, and if more troops are made disposable for this frontier, will encamp, at proper points, such a number as will give confidence to the settlers in the region of country you refer to. I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A. Commanding.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY IN NEW JERSEY

A Woman Beaten to Insensibility and Thrown on a Stove by her Husband.

A man named Donohoe, keeper of a low groggery on Mulver street, Newark, has again outraged the feelings of humanity by so brutally and feloniously beating his wife that her life is imperilled. Only a short time since he was sentenced to the State Prison for a year for his ruffianism, but through the pleadings of the present victim of his fiendishness his sentence was commuted to a fine.

The first intimation of yesterday's deadly assault was the running of Mrs. Donohoe into a neighbor's house reeking with blood and pursued by her husband, who, as she sunk exhausted on a chair, felled her to the ground with a blow from him. Owing to Donohoe's reputation for ferocity, the neighbors were afraid to interfere, and remained silent but horrified spectators of his atrocities. While she remained motionless on the floor he partially disrobed her, and taking her in his arms threw her upon the stove, whereby her forehead was severely cut by striking against a kettle, the hot water in the latter also scalding her person. Finding her still alive, he flung her down a flight of stairs, and as she lay in a lifeless condition, he told the shuddering bystanders if they would carry her home he would withhold any further brutality; but no sooner had she been deposited on the floor of their hovel than Donohoe impressed the heel of his rough shoe on her face with such stamping force that the blood oozed from her ears, nose, and mouth. Donohoe then shut the door and remained inside with his victim, and as all the witnesses of the deed of blood were afraid to prefer a charge against him, the police refrained from making any attempt to arrest him. It is the opinion of those who beheld the shocking outrages that the unfortunate woman cannot survive.

AKERMAN.

The New Attorney-General's Views of Reconstruction.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:—

Mr. Akerman, the new Attorney-General, who arrived here last night on the Potomac boat, remained in his apartments most of the day, receiving a large number of callers, principally prominent gentlemen from the South. This afternoon he called at Brady's photograph gallery. At the wish of the President Mr. Akerman will not be sworn in for some days, as Mr. Hoar will continue in office until the completion of certain public business relating to his department and upon which he has been engaged for some time.

In a brief conversation to-day with your correspondent, Mr. Akerman remarked that in his opinion the whole question of reconstruction was involved in the phrase "in the Union;" that from the very first act of reconstruction the continued existence of States was recognized; that they were not designated Rebel territory, but Rebel States, which indicates either that there was an unpardonable oversight in terms, a confusion of ideas, or an intentional acknowledgment of the immortality of the State. He said, while this was admitted, there was no question but that the Government had been broken down, and though the existence of the State had not terminated, its government had, as far as its relations to the Union were concerned, and by the legislation of the National Government it was necessary to reconstruct and build up the Government. On this question of reconstruction the views of Mr. Akerman are very lucid and simple, and a little of his knowledge of the subject would not have been a bad thing for Congress. There is not the least doubt, if impressions be a criterion to judge by, but that in the selection of Mr. Akerman the President has made a good choice. As a Connecticut representative in the Cabinet from the South, Mr. Akerman, by his presence among the Southern people during their rebellion, his attachment to the Constitution of the Union, his familiarity with every phase of the contest from the Southern view, and his deep knowledge of the condition and wants of the South to-day, all point to him as a very fitting person as a representative in the high station he has been called upon to fill. Mr. Akerman is a gentleman small in stature, with a clean-shaven, colorless face. The expression of his face is that of learning and a disposition to deep meditation.

INTRIGUING FOR A CROWN.

Montpensier Determined to Win—A Serious Conspiracy—Troubles Ahead—Speech of Rojo Arias.

MADRID, June 6.—The Cortes commenced debating on the question of the throne on Friday last. The first skirmish has resulted in a signal defeat for Montpensier, who is staying here in Madrid, counting the moments till he is elected king. It is said he means to have the crown either by fair or foul means; by a vote of the Cortes if he can get it, even if it be only a majority of one, and by an appeal to the sword if he be ousted in the Cortes. His generals and his soldiers are said to be quite ready to strike the blow, but it is also said that other generals and other soldiers, together with the bulk of the volunteers of Madrid, are cognizant of the conspiracy going on and quite prepared to accept the battle given. It will not surprise me to see serious events here before long.

On Friday the Cortes approached the subject, taking the "voto particular" first. There was an attendance of over two hundred deputies. The galleries were crowded. The first speech was by Rojo Arias in proposing his amendment. During it he was loudly cheered by the Republicans, who witnessed with delight the extraordinary spectacle of a strong monarchist playing into their hands by rendering a monarchy impossible. He spoke briefly but to the point as follows:—

Senores Diputados:—I have not formed my *"voto particular"* on any reason which is not of general interest and of elevated policy. I have forgotten that I was a partisan, and only remembered that I was a Spaniard. When the Cortes are about to place the top stone of the edifice we have been raising, we ought to forget all party ideas, and look only to the good and the happiness of the country. Great pain has it been to me to separate myself from my worthy companions of the committee, but none but elevated considerations have caused me to act as I do. I have been constantly at the side of the Government, believing them to be the genuine representation of the revolution. On presenting my amendment, I understand they do not consider me as opposing them, for we are treating of a constituent question, and as such an open one, in which the Government take no initiative. Gentlemen, I need not recite the history of the revolution. It has created the sovereignty of the people, as the new fountain of all legitimacy. It cannot therefore permit a minority to crown the revolutionary edifice. We ought not to create the legal possibility of this being done by a fourth part of the Chamber. It has been said that it is not logical to demand for the erection of the person who has to represent the institution of monarchy, more requirements and forms than we did the institution itself. Gentlemen, there is nothing in this. Against this argument there is the constitution itself, for in the constitution it is written that a special law shall determine the election of a monarch." Laws can be easily altered; no law if they are found to err badly—not so dynasties. They may be raised in one day, by one vote, but they cost years of time to destroy, if they are not up to the aspirants of the country. Cannon balls and blood are required to altar or remove them. To verify the choice of a dynasty in the way the committee proposes is to strip it of the prestige it ought to have. It is no ordinary act. But even supposing it were, would it not be strange in us to show ourselves less zealous than some of the candidates of whom we have thought? It is strange to hope that whoever candidate might be presented, even though it might be one of those possible political cabals, would not consider himself duly elected for the representation of the country by having only eighty-six to ninety votes, which may happen if the dictum of the committee be adopted. Oranges of a certain description have been made respecting my amendment. I will not reply to them. I will content myself by declaring I am as monarchical as any amongst you. By the very desire I have for a monarch, I desire him to be the representative of the entire majority of the Chamber who elect him, otherwise we have done nothing good for the country. Precedents have been invoked against me, especially Belgium. I find no analogy between our circumstances and those of Belgium. But even in Belgium it must be remembered that if the Duke de Nemours had not accept the crown, though he had a great surplus of votes in the relative majority, because he was short of two votes for the absolute majority. If were to cite precedents I should take that of the Duke of Genoa. His candidature was not presented to the Chamber, because, in the private meeting of the Deputies, he did not unite an absolute majority of the entire assembly. If it was fair right then that the candidate should unite the half plus one of the whole of the proclaimed deputies, I see no reason why less should be required now. I comprehend and feel deeply myself the necessity of the *interinidad* cesang; but I don't believe we should end it by exposing ourselves to the risk of electing the king of a party, who might not respond to the aspirations of the nation, nor to the principles of the revolution. I therefore introduce this "vote particular," and with these consideration in view I ask the House to admit it. (Loud cheers.)

When the division took place, which, according to the rules of the House, was simply as to whether the amendment should "be taken into consideration" or not, the excitement was intense. Prim and the rest of the Government, for appearance sake, voted with the committee in the negative, but it is said they were glad at the end to stand in the minority, for they all, except Senor Segasto, profess to be against Montpensier.

Loud cheers greeted President Zorilla as he closed the votation with a loud "Yes." The Secretaries then read out, concluding with 98 for the "non-consideration" and 106 for the "consideration." Terrific applause burst forth at the announcement, in which the galleries and the press tribune heartily joined. The House had given the first death-blow to Moutpensier's candidature by deciding by a majority of 8 to "take into consideration" a motion which, if finally passed, puts an end to his hopes altogether. It was a curious sight to see the entire Republican bench supporting the amendment. Senor Figueras explained that they do so, first, to render all election impossible, and second, that, if they must have a king forced upon them, it ought not to be by the votes of a fourth part of the Deputies elected.

NOTLEY AND FISH.

The Rumored Proposed Change in the Cabinet—Minister Motley to be Recalled.

There is no truth in the story circulated in a small way by a New York journal that Mr. Fish will retire from the Cabinet as soon as a successor shall be determined upon, and that he will be sent to England to succeed Mr. Motley, who has displeased the administration. In high official quarters the statement was simply characterized as disgusting. How the story got started would be exceedingly difficult to determine; for the President has not mentioned the subject at all to Mr. Fish, and he has no present intention of carrying out the programme thus mapped out for him. In the original making up of the Cabinet the President put Mr. Stewart down for the Treasury, and intended to send Mr. Fish to the Court of St. James, for he did not desire to make two appointments from New York. The ineligibility of Mr. Stewart changed this arrangement, and the President put Mr. Fish down for the Department of State. As regards dissatisfaction with Mr. Motley, that is correct. Although this subject has been considered by the President, and has been a topic of consultation between the President and Mr. Fish, and also in the Cabinet, nothing definite has been done in the matter up to this time. It is safe to say that our present Envoy at the Court of St. James may not be there a great length of time. The President has personally considered our relations with Great Britain and the subjects of diplomacy arising out of the complications of the late war. He does not disguise his dissatisfaction with the policy thus far adopted; but as for Mr. Fish going there, it will be seen there is not much appearance of it just now.—*N. Y. Herald.*

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Ketchum-Boyd sensation was the topic of conversation everywhere to-day, and Wall street was like a place after a fire. The crowds loitered about the street, at the doors of the Gold-Room and Stock Exchange and in the brokers' offices discussing the most recent adventure of the bold young speculator.

"Were it not for the immense amounts of gold which have been hypothecated in various places, the street would soon consign the whole affair to the past, and go on as unconcerned as ever. But the loans made on the Ketchum gold have to be returned, and lengthy accounts settled, all of which, in the process of adjustment, led to a feverish and weak market, despite the belief generally indulged the evening previous that all was over.

"The gold market was strong at the opening in this belief, but as the forenoon advanced a number of insurance companies with whom gold had been pledged at 110 (the readers of the *Herald* will remember that we recorded these hypothecations at the time of their occurrence) began to sell out, and the price fell from 110¼ to 110. The market rallied several times, but each rise drew out sales of gold held by private bankers and others with whom it had also been pledged by the clique. This will show the magnificent proportions of the movement which Ketchum initiated and intended. As far as he bought gold he deposited it as collateral for a loan of 110 per cent. in currency, with which he immediately bought more gold, repeating the operation as often and as extensively as he could. The market after the board showed symptoms of becoming steady, if not strong, but broke down to 110⅛ on the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the prepayment without rebate of the July interest on and after Tuesday, June 28. The market closed weak and feverish. It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished to see gold dip below 110 before the Fourth of July. Should it do so the readers of this article cannot say they have not been foretold of the strong probability of such a contingency."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Details of the Cork Riots.

Streets Barricaded a la Paris.

Painful Suicide of an Old Man.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cork Riots.

LONDON, June 25.—The morning journals publish interesting details of the riots which occurred at Cork yesterday and the day before. Barricades were erected in the streets and were defended obstinately, but the cavalry charged and carried them. Many of the police were wounded, but so far as known only one of the soldiers was seriously hurt, his skull being fractured by a stone hurled by one of the rioters. The police are still actively at work and many of the leaders of the disorder are in custody.

The Revision of the Bible.

The commission to revise the Bible version held a satisfactory preliminary meeting yesterday, and resolved to reassemble on July 15 for a three days' session.

The Canadian Situation.

The *Spectator* of to-day has a long article on recent affairs in Canada, and argues thence for the maintenance of the colonial empire.

Condition of the French Crops.

PARIS, June 25.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, in reply to a question, M. Louvet, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, explained that notwithstanding the drought the Government had satisfactory reports of the crops, and no precaution or provision had been neglected to guard against a famine.

The Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, June 25.—London merchants insist at the Foreign Office on their objections to the China treaty.

Disaster at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, which left here on Tuesday, the 23d instant, for New York, ran down and sunk the Ceizer, a sailing vessel, off Arklow, Ireland, yesterday. The crew of the Ceizer was saved. The steamer was not injured, and proceeded on her course.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, June 25.—In the Cortes on Thursday, before the adjournment till October was voted, the Minister of State, in reply to a question, said that Spain had signed a judicial treaty with France, after consulting the Council of State, and he therefore judged that the permission of the Cortes was unnecessary.

Subsequently General Prim opposed the project for an amnesty at present as an act of weakness. He stated that an amnesty would be issued at a more opportune moment.

Queen Isabella's Abdication.

PARIS, June 25.—It is reported here to-day that ex-Queen Isabella of Spain will sign her solemn abdication of the crown to-day.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, June 25.—It is reported to-day that the Œcumenical Council will continue its sessions all summer, and will probably not adjourn finally before Easter of next year. One hundred speakers inscribed on the infallibility dogma are yet to be heard. It is said that a new definition has been proposed, which is designed solely to disorganize the minority. The fathers who are opposed to infallibility continue to receive congratulatory addresses.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; and of 1867, 89¾: 10-40s, 88¾. Railways steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 10⅝@10¾d.; Orleans, 10¾@10¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, June 25—11·30 A. M.—Tallow easier at 45s.@45s. 3d.

PARIS, June 25.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 45c.

HAVRE, June 25.—Cotton opened flat at 115f. on the spot and 116f. afloat.

ANTWERP, June 25.—Petroleum opened quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 25—2 P. M.—Consols closed for money at 92¾, and for account at 92¾. American securities steady; United States Five-twenties, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 90; 1867s, 89¾; 10-40s, 88¾. Stocks easier; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—2 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10⅝@10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10¾@10¾d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs firmer.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Shooting of a Negro.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, June 25.—A son of the notorious Sol Davis shot and killed a negro in the employ of Mr. Barnett last night. Davis also fired on Barnett, but without effect. Davis was passing in a carriage, when stones were thrown at him, and he retaliated by firing on the negro.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamer Rhein takes out $163,000 in specie, the St. Laurent $400,000, and the Pennsylvania $92,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stocks dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 110¼; do. 1865 do., 110¾; do. do. new, 112¾; do. 1867, 112¾; do. 1868, 112¾; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 65½; Cumberland preferred, 39; New York Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107½; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 98¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 300 bales at 21c. Flour declining; sales 6000 barrels State at $5·25@6·40; Western at $5·25@6·80; and Southern at $6·15@10. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and lower; sales 24,000 bushels mixed Western at 94@95c. Oats heavy; sales 16,000 bushels State at 68@70c.; and Western at 62@64c. Beef steady. Pork heavy and lower; new mess, $30@30·25; prime, $22@23. Lard heavy; steam, 14¼@16¼c; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide of an Old Man at the Grave of His Wife.

BOSTON, June 25.—An aged man named Carl H. Mullen shot himself in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday, where he had gone to visit the grave of his wife.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Robeson to-day nominated Homer L. Law to be an assistant surgeon and William C. McGowan to be an assistant paymaster in the navy, both having passed a satisfactory examination before the Naval Board at Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Pitcher, Naval Hospital at New York, having been found qualified for promotion by the Examining Board, Secretary Robeson yesterday promoted him to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 13th instant.

It is thought very probable that the Tallapoosa, which will sail from New York to-day, will convey Admiral Farragut and family to Portsmouth.

The San Domingo Case.

Senator Nye, from the select committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Davis Hatch against General Babcock, made a report to the Senate this morning. It is quite lengthy, and goes into an elaborate analysis of the testimony taken by the committee, reviewing at length the evidence of Babcock and Perry, the commercial agent of the United States at San Domingo City, and concluding with a recommendation that the petition of Hatch be indefinitely postponed. The committee state that while General Babcock may have been guilty of some indiscretions, there is nothing in evidence to show that he was in any way guilty of any attempt to keep Hatch in prison. The minority report—which is signed by Perry, Schurz, and Vickers—censures the conduct of Babcock, and charges that he connived with certain parties in San Domingo to keep Hatch in jail for some purpose best known to the parties themselves. They recommend that the fifty thousand dollars damages set forth in the petition of Hatch against the Dominican Government be collected by the United States.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. Poland, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the bankruptcy law, made a report, which was agreed to, applying to only some technical points in the law.

Mr. Conger introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Julian the Senate bill to change the boundaries of land districts was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to report from the Committee on Pacific Railroad the Senate bill granting the right of way through the public land to the Midland Pacific Railroad Company. Objected to by Mr. Benjamin and others.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, appealed to the House to go into committee of the whole on the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, stating that he was informed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, that unless that appropriation bill was sent to the Senate by Monday, an extension of the session would be necessary.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that there was nothing to be gained by hurrying up that bill, as the Senate was now much behind the House in the despatch of business.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dixon reported back the Senate bill to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, with amendments changing the dates from May to August. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Also, the Senate bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company.

Mr. Wood opposed the bill as proposing to nationalize a foreign company. It would be just as proper to give authority to the Bank of England Company to transact business in the United States.

Mr. Dixon opposed it as the beginning of a most dangerous legislation. It was very desirable to encourage the navigation of the Amazon, but this bill went far beyond that. Under it a great South Sea Company could be got up with a capital of $1,000,000,000. It was also establishing a most dangerous precedent in chartering private corporations. This was the first bill of the kind ever passed by Congress. He therefore warned the House against it.

Mr. Dixon expressed his surprise at the source from which the opposition to the bill came, coming as it did from Representatives of the city of New York. Various attempts had been made this session to resuscitate American commerce, and here was a practical movement to that end, without seeking subsidies, drawbacks, or anything but the right to transact business.

Mr. O'Neill argued that the bill was a very bountiless one. He was amazed at the opposition to it. It proposed nothing but to create and encourage trade between this country and the South American States. The object of coming to Congress for a charter was to make a favorable impression on the people of those States.

FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Politics.

RALEIGH, June 25.—The political canvass is about to open in earnest. Nearly all the Congressional districts and counties have made their nominations for the election, which takes place in August, and the different candidates have taken the field.

The Crops.

Notwithstanding the late heavy rains, it is now ascertained that the crop prospects are fair.

The United States Circuit Court

and State and Supreme Courts are still in session.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The West Philadelphia Arson—Sentence of the Boys.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Our readers will recollect the trial, which occurred a few days since, of two boys, Henry Kincade and William Francis, for arson in setting fire to a barn at Fifty-first street and Summer road, on Sunday night, May 15, and which resulted in a verdict of guilty of the misdemeanor of aiding and abetting in the arson. John Welsh, who turned State's witness and secured the conviction of the other two, came in this morning and entered a plea of guilty to this offense, and the youthful two were called up for sentence.

The Judge addressed them, saying:

"Since your conviction I have been considering what ought to be done with you, and I confess that I have never before been obliged to dispose of three boys, in whose cases I had more difficulty in coming to a proper conclusion. On the one hand, the evidence was clear that you aided, countenanced and procured others to set fire to this barn in a rural district of the county. Your object, no doubt, was to bring out the firemen and create the excitement attending a run to a fire. It has come to my knowledge that since the 15th of November last twelve or fifteen barns have been burned down in that neighborhood, and all supposed to have been set on fire by boys. On the other hand one of you is a boy not more than fourteen years old, and the other two are very young men. I cannot send you to the House of Refuge, for the managers of that institution very properly refuse to receive those convicted of arson. To send you to the County Prison would put you in a worse condition, if possible, than your present, so far as your reformation is concerned. I pause and shudder when I think I am obliged by duty to send you to the Penitentiary. I have carefully inquired into the history of each of you, and I find that one is a very, very bad boy, addicted to almost every vice; I mean Francis. The other, Kincade, appears to have been allowed to follow the bent of his own passions without correction. Welsh bears a somewhat better character, but has been permitted to associate with the others and follow in their footsteps. Thus a want of proper restraint has brought you in the morning of life to the bar of the court to receive judgment as felons. I have under the statute a large discretion in apportioning your punishment, and though the sentence I am about to pronounce may seem severe to you, yet it is light when compared with what might be imposed. Your case must be an example to those boys who think they can defy the laws because they are young. Nothing has a greater tendency to engender crime in youth than this habit of running to fires, and it ought not to be encouraged or permitted; but those who persistently indulge in it must take the consequences of their own folly. I send you to the Penitentiary, where I have no doubt you will be treated kindly, and I hope, young as you are, you will reflect upon your past life, and come out reformed and useful young men."

They were sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, Francis for 18 months, Kincade for 13 months, and Welsh, in consideration of the aid he gave the Commonwealth in the prosecution, to one year.

—Somebody has given $100,000 to the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va.

—Young Delawareans of both sexes complain because the laws of their State compel people to pay a license tax on getting married.

—A Boston young man, who has been to Florida for his health, has brought up a young alligator, and all Boston is delightedly flocking to see it.

—A Massachusetts State Senator recently expressed a fear that a certain bill would become a mere "shuttledore" between the two houses of the Legislature.

—The potato bug is playing the mischief with the potato crop in Minnesota. The St. Paul *Press* says a laurel wreath awaits the man who finds a preventive of the ravages of this insect.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, June 25, 1870.

The local money market to-day shows considerable activity, though it still retains all its former ease. Some moderate amounts continue to go West, which keeps a portion of the funds in active motion, but the legitimate local business wants are so small and the supply so large that the outflow scarcely produces a ripple on the surface of the market. The rates are easy at 3@4 per cent. on call and 5@6 per cent. on first-class business paper.

The gold market is quiet, with only moderate transactions at 111@111¼.

Government bonds are weak, in sympathy with coin. Prices are off from ⅛@¾.

Local stocks were quiet, with small sales, but prices were quite strong all down the list. In City 6s there were sales of the new issues at 100½.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales, but prices were steady at 53·50@53¾. Camden and Amboy sold at 118¾; and Pennsylvania at 58. 45¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill, 38 for Catawissa preferred, and 29¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Schuylkill at 8¾, and Lehigh at 34½.

Mechanics' Bank stock sold at 31½, but no further sales of miscellaneous shares were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.	31	sh Cam & A R.	118⅛
c&p o.	100¾	12	sh Mech Bank.. 31½
$300 do...d bill.	100¾	3	sh Penna R.... 58
$2000 Phila & E 7s..	99¾	100	do.....c. 58
$5000 O C & A R bds	81¾	100	do..... 58
$1000 W Jersey R 7s.	98¾	33	do.....s. 58
$3000 Sc N 6s '82....	74	300	sh Leh N St.s. 34½
$5000 Susq Bds...s.	45	400	sh Sch Nav..s. 8¾

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:

10·00 A. M.	111	10·15 A. M.	111
10·07 "	111¼	11·30 "	111
10·10 "	111¼		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AFTER DICKENS, WHO?

From the Louisville Journal.

A lady correspondent asks us whether Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, or Wilkie Collins will succeed to the place at the head of English fiction made vacant by the death of Charles Dickens. This is a strange question to come from a woman, and shows our correspondent, if she will excuse the seeming ungallantry of saying so, either illy read in fictitious literature or inappreciative in judging its quality. No one with the least critical insight would so much as consider the claims of such writers as Trollope, Reade, and Collins in such a connection. Trollope is but a skilful photographer, not an artist in any sense. Reade has no humor, and Wilkie Collins is but a first-class police reporter. Each in his way has his merits; but these merits do not belong to the higher sphere of genius. Dickens' successor on the throne of English romance is a woman. The chronicler of the midland homesteads, the poet of the hedgerows, "liberal homes of unmarketable beauty," and the great corn-stacks in the rick-yard, the busy scenes of the shuttle and the wheel, of the roaring furnace, of the shaft and the pulley" that lie "in the midst of the large-spaced, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages and oak-sheltered parks," is the novelist of England who will maintain the honor of current Anglo-Saxon letters, to say nothing of their historic prestige, against Sue and Hugo and Auerbach. There is no resisting, as there is no denying, the power of the author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Romola." Everybody recognizes the charm of "the neat or handsome parsonage and grey church set in the midst; the pleasant tinkle of the blacksmith's anvil, the patient cart-horses waiting at his door; the basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the wheelwright putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels; here and there a cottage with bright transparent windows showing pots full of blooming balsams or geraniums, and little gardens in front all double daisies or dark wall flowers; at the well clean and comely women carrying yoked buckets, and towards the free school small Britons dawdling on and handling their marbles in the pockets of unpatched corduroys adorned with brass buttons. And in contrast with these the dirty children and languid mothers of the grimy towns—"pious Dissenting women, perhaps, who took life patiently and thought that salvation depended chiefly on predestination and not at all on cleanliness." The popular notion about the excellence and brilliancy of the style of George Eliot's novels is, that it is simply the excellence of a painter like Teniers. People talk of "Silas Marner" as if there were nothing in it except Nancy Lammeter and the famous meeting in the parlor of the inn; of the "Mill on the Floss," as if it were only a rural chronicle of Gleigs and Dodsons and Tullivers; of "Adam Bede," as if it contained no more than a photographic reproduction of the life of midland dairies and farm-houses and apple-orchards. But besides these wonderful pictures there is a vast well of poetry, philosophy, and human nature, of wit and pathos, of dramatic fire and action, which remind us of the old masters. George Eliot is the successor of Charles Dickens. A woman stands to-day at the head of English fictitious literature, the peer of Tennyson and Mill, and greater than all others.

BASE BALL.

From the Harrisburg Topic.

The American people are perhaps the least practical while the most industrious and enterprising of all the people in the world. We say the least practical because they are the easiest led away in admiration of affairs that have "nothing in them," that are meritricious, silly, even foolish. We are subject to periodical passions for foolish things, and when a thing becomes a fashion, however ridiculous it may be, those who refuse to worship and commend it are at once set down as the ignorant ones. We are led to these remarks by the returning base ball fever, and its counterpart croquet. If a number of genteel idlers organize a base ball club, and engage with other clubs in rivalries which have no meaning, it is expected that business should at once be suspended, that the telegraph and the newspapers should yield all their facilities to spread before the public a result which does not prove anything. The best base-ball players in the world are men who never did an honest day's labor in their lives, yet such fellows will fry what little brains they have, in the heat of a summer solstice, competing with bat and ball for a superiority which does not add a feature to society's good, physical powers of usefulness, or moral dignity. But it is fashionable. That's enough. The men or man who does an honest day's work, where genius and art and mechanism contribute to the wealth and glory of the land, are not made half as reputable by the telegraph and the press as is a base-ball club. Our city contemporaries would not advertise the most useful invention unless they are paid for it, and yet during the season they do not hesitate to force on their readers columns of stuff about base-ball contests which are a bore to all but those who were glorified thereby. Without being accused of harshness, a similar reference to those who delight to engage in croquet is not out of place. We frequently see young ladies displaying great muscular force in a game of croquet, who would swoon at the base invitation to sweep a parlor carpet or prepare the vegetables for dinner. Herein is just where the American people so often render themselves ridiculous before the world. Our amusements are of the impracticable kind, and when we do engage in anything of a sportive character, instead of making it subservient to good sense, we outrage the latter quality and turn our pleasures into dissipations. This base-ball fever now amounts to a ridiculous display of petty vanities which claim to have a monopoly of our attention. American journalism is to blame for this cultivation of a national snobbishness, and it is about time that the telegraph were employed in furnishing newspapers with intelligence of a more useful character than that of reports of base-ball contests.

Still another view of these base ball contests is that which reveals their criminal features. Whenever a great game is played, the sporting men and gamblers make it the means of plying their trade, until base ball clubs are used by gamblers to rob the public, one club allowing the other to be victorious, that the gamblers may be enabled to fleece their victims. Part of this money goes for paying the expenses of the clubs in drinking and gluttony. It is also a fact that sometimes those who are called expert players are the mere hirelings of rich men, who use them to win or lose a game as their interests may demand. From this, it will at once be seen that what is called our national sport is only a species of individual degradation—a gamester's pursuit—outraging athletic exercise and insulting to the good manners of intelligent people.

GENERAL BUTLER A FAILURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We had great hopes of General Butler in Congress after his clever management of the impeachment prosecution against Andy Johnson. We thought for some time after that affair that Butler was the man to take the place as "the great commoner" and leader of the House, left vacant by "Old Thad Stevens." After a fair trial, however, he must, as an aspirant for this position, be pronounced a failure. He is a keen lawyer, he has all the points, all the authorities, all the precedents, and all the quirks and quibbles of the law at his fingers' ends. He proved his efficiency as a lawyer all through the war; and if be was "bottled up" as a soldier it was, perhaps, because he undertook to manage his own army and the army opposed to him in the field according to the rules of law laid down by Blackstone as superior to the military ideas of Napoleon. Butler, in short, manœuvred against Beauregard as a lawyer, and so Beauregard "bottled" him. In Congress, however, where solid ability and the tricks of the law and parliamentary strategy and tactics carry the day, we had expected Butler to achieve the first position. Schenck, however, by hard labor and self-possession has got ahead of him; and Bingham, too, always watching for his opportunity, is getting ahead of "the gentleman from Massachusetts." We have seen, over and over again, that in a regular pitched battle in the House, or in a sudden skirmish, with sharpshooters blazing away all around him, Butler, if he can only contrive to keep cool, is equal to the emergency and a match for the best of them. We have seen, however, from time to time, as in the late affair with Farnsworth, that Butler cannot always keep cool; that, in fact, he is too apt to fly off the handle and spoil his case by getting into a fit of ridiculous indignation, which trips him up and lays him out flat as a flounder.

From this weakness we have been disappointed in our "great expectations" of Butler; yea, grievously disappointed. He fails to come up to the mark of "Old Thad. Stevens." He can't begin to do it. What a tremendous old fellow was "Old Thad" in his quiet way! He was competent to lead the men around him by the nose, because he knew how to govern himself. He was a man, too, of strong passions, and terrible in his wrath; but he was not the man to get up a tempest in a teapot, with himself in the teapot. He knew how to disarm his antagonist in the fiercest attack by turning the laugh upon him, as Butler himself did—on one happy occasion—with his "shoo fly." It seems strange that an elderly, big-headed and bald-headed Massachusetts lawyer, like Butler, should not be equal to this sort of thing on all occasions. But he isn't. Farnsworth catches him napping, and he becomes on his dignity—fiddlesticks—as fussy and ferocious as a fire-eater, or as a school-boy caught with a contraband watermelon. We are sorely distressed at this affair. It places our champion, Butler, in the dilemma of General Scott, when he was "caught with his breeches down." What are we to do? "I am afraid," as honest Old Abe is credited with saying of another man, "I am afraid that our man is not as big as our measure, and that we must take him down a peg or two." Accordingly, we agree that Butler, incompetent to control himself, is, with all his great capabilities, reduced in Congress to the grade of an irresponsible bushwhacker, whose only safety, as at Bermuda Hundred, is under the wing of General Grant.

STOP SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC LAND.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The sooner this land-grant business for railroads is now stopped the better. The other day the Senate wrangled for weary hours over a proposition to give a solid block of public lands, fifty miles wide and two to three hundred miles long, to comparatively useless local railroads—one of them running throughout almost its entire length within ten or twelve miles of the other. A Senate that can do this can do anything. We appeal to the House to watch for and put its foot squarely on this bill. For the rest, we ask that the only remaining great through railroad to the Pacific be generously treated, and that there this giving away of the public lands to corporations be brought to a peremptory stop.

We do not care to argue the question with which the Senate dawdled away the day, about the legal claim of the Central Branch Kansas Pacific Railway to Government bonds beyond the amount already issued. We do not believe it has such a claim, either legal or equitable; and the Senate, more than once or twice, has formally recorded the same opinion. But if it has, we are utterly and unalterably opposed to so costly a mode of extinguishing it. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Let the railroad enforce its claim to the bonds. If it can make the claim good it will get them. We can better afford to pay the bonds thrice over than consent to the threatened alternative.

For it is nothing less than the overthrow of the whole judicious system on which grants of lands for public improvements have hitherto been made, that is threatened. We have consistently and most heartily favored the great grants hitherto liberally awarded. We believe that every one of them has added as much to the available area of our public lands as it has taken away. It is a case where giving has not impoverished—where the half that remained was better than the original whole. The railroads built by this means have opened vast regions to travel and trade, have made settlements possible, and brought the market to the pioneer's door. Every acre of public land within a hundred miles of the Union Pacific, between Omaha and Promontory, was doubled in value to the Government by the wise gift that made the railroad possible. But the whole system depends for its virtue, for its very essence, upon the rigid reservation of the alternate sections. Abandon that, and you convert it from a beneficent civilizer, dotting the prairie with villages and covering the plains with waving grain, to a monstrous incubus, a monopoly of land in speculators' hands, a wall that will turn aside settlements more effectually than ever the Chinese wall repelled the advancing Tartars. That thing the Senate has consented to do in the case of a local road of insignificant importance. We pray the House to stop this bill; but, above all, we pray House and Senate to put a peremptory ban upon the baneful principle it promises to introduce. If we cannot preserve alternate sections for actual settlers, let us preserve all. Better be without railroads for the accommodation of settlers than without settlers within twenty-five miles of the railroads. We can afford to dispense with these local roads for the present; we cannot afford to dispense with the lands for our pioneers. The policy of the Senate is fatal; we entreat the House to resist it at the outset.

FIREWORKS IN THE SENATE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Senate has joined in the general pastime of letting off fire-crackers. It has just prepared five for the especial benefit of the insurgents in Cuba. Like other compositions of the same kind, they will splutter and "fizz" for a brief space, and then be no more seen or heard. Mr. Sumner can be almost as skilful as Mr. Banks in the manufacture of these noisy but useless articles, when he is in the mind. His hand is very plainly to be seen in the new Cuban resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The rhetoric of the resolutions is striking, although the grammar is defective—a fault which may perhaps be ascribed to the heat of the weather. Jaded Senators are apt to fly in the face of Lindley Murray when the dog-days are close upon them.

The principal objection to these new resolutions is that they commit Congress to an interposition in foreign affairs which would be utterly without purpose or effect. The voice of the United States ought never to be raised in vain. If Congress is to interfere, let it interfere in a manner worthy of the nation which it assumes to represent. The system of "meddling and muddling" only tends to weaken our influence abroad, and consequently cannot possibly help any cause in which we may happen to be interested. Mr. Sumner's resolutions amount to nothing more than a protest which may instantly be shelved by the power to which it is addressed. This is frittering away the influence rightfully possessed by Congress. If we cannot give any assistance to the cause of Cuban independence, we need not go out of our way to weaken those with whom we profess to sympathise.

The didactic tone of the resolutions is very nearly enough to kill them. "In the name of humanity they (the people of the United States) solemnly insist that these things shall cease." "Instead of terminating this pretension at once, the Spanish Government propose to protect it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism." The last sentence may well puzzle all the wise men of Spain. What is the use of addressing a remonstrance to a foreign power couched in the tone of a stump speech? The sentiment which is at the bottom of the resolutions is admirable. But Mr. Sumner might have put in ten lines all that he has spun out into a hundred. This style of "preaching" at Spain is worse than nonsensical. Congress ought to do more than pass windy resolutions, or else do nothing at all. While the subject is thus being trifled with, we learn that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been suddenly seized with a great anxiety to keep clear of awkward complications with American citizens. They have not arrived at that frame of mind a day too soon. We had submitted to as much abuse of their power as we could well bear. Henceforth a severe reparation will be exacted for every outrage committed upon men who can lawfully claim the protection of our flag.

TERRIBLE SWEEP OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Judge Bradley of the United States Supreme Court made a very remarkable application of some of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, while recently holding the Circuit Court in New Orleans.

About a year ago the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act forbidding the slaughtering of animals in and around New Orleans, except at specified points and under certain regulations. The same act created a corporation, called "The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company," and conferred upon it the exclusive privilege of carrying on the business of slaughtering cattle within the prescribed limits, though it was made the duty of the company to slaughter cattle for any person on the payment of a small fee.

Suits for violating the corporate privileges of this company finally reached the United States Court, and a bill in equity was there filed to restrain the company from exercising its privileges under the act, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Judge Bradley overruled the decision of the State Courts which had sustained the validity of the act, and he held that it conflicted with those provisions of the fourteenth amendment which declare that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any persons of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. He also held that the Civil Rights bill gave the Federal Courts the authority to enforce these provisions of the amendment. And therefore he pronounced the Louisiana law unconstitutional, and issued an injunction against the company.

The question is whether this novel decision can stand fire. It has produced great commotion in New Orleans, Judge Dibble, of one of the local courts, declaring that if it is sound law, then "Wendell Phillips' construction of the Government is true, and the States are reduced to mere counties." At all events, if it is affirmed, then doubtless a good deal of the legislation of the States, and many of the ordinances of our cities, will come within the range of the fourteenth amendment.

Let monopolists of all grades hasten to make their peace with Judge Bradley by abandoning their exclusive privileges. Big Six is especially in danger. What if we could get an injunction to deprive Tammany of power to rob the people of this city?

POLITICAL QUIET.

From the London Saturday Review.

In agitated times everything is agitated, and in quiet times everything is quiet. Why this is no one can exactly say, but the truth of it is apparent to every one. Things are very quiet just now. Causes of rupture do not lead to ruptures, and insurrections do not create much terrror, nor disappointments much regret. If a little wild effort is made here and there, it is snuffed out as if it were the mere explosion of a cigar-light. In Canada, a general goaded into action by the reproaches of maid-servants led his Fenians to the fight, until he was whipped off the scene by a humble American official, who, with the aid of a couple of followers, swept him away in a fly. In Italy, a most incomprehensible person, of the name of Nathan, appears to have descended from Switzerland, and led forward a fiery band of wild people, exactly as if they were the chorus in an opera, to the overthrow of the Italian Government; but finding that the Italian Government declined to be overthrown, he gave his chorus ten francs a head, and sent them home again. In Portugal there really has been a revolution, and a successful one; but then it was all got over before breakfast, and the chief anxiety of the King appears to have been that the revolution should not wake the Queen before she was ready to get up. A revolution so contrived as not to wake a Queen, is, if possible, something more quiet than no revolution at all. In Spain, an indefinite interregnum, ordinarily the worst and most dangerous of political states, appears to do no harm, and to be compatible with a curious amount of lazy, quiet, and gentle political excitement. In France, the Emperor has within the last few months thwarted, encouraged, obeyed, and baffled Imperial Liberalism, according to his guesses at what would suit him best, and yet no one is very much set against him by his conduct or very much drawn towards him. At Rome the Pope is going to invent a new dogma—said to involve awful consequences—and the vast majority of Europeans look on with wonder and good-natured contempt. Lastly, here at home, the Upper House, an assembly composed almost entirely of great landowners, is about to discuss a measure until lately pronounced to be subversive of the best and holiest rights of property, and the only question is whether any of them will think it worth while to oppose the second reading. Certainly we have fallen on quiet times, and nothing seems able to break the quiet; and yet how short a time is it since everwhere great shocks of change had begun or were expected, since the sun of England was announced as positively going to set in gore, and since Germany, France, and Italy were supposed to be trembling on the verge of war, and Mr. Beales and his friends were tearing down our railings.

What are the reasons of this reign of peace through almost the whole of the civilized world? Probably it is only a momentary reign, but still its existence, even if accidental and temporary, is remarkable. The obvious reply is, that material interests not only bind nations together every year more and more, but that they occupy a larger share of the time and attention of persons of every rank and calling in each nation. Political power tends constantly to fall into the hands of busy men, and busy men wish politics so to go on that their business shall, if possible, not be interrupted. Of all nations France has been the most changed by the absorption of its activity in industrial and commercial enterprise; and it is true, to an extent of which Frenchmen are proud, that when France is content Europe is at rest. The French can do so very much mischief if they are in a mischievous mood, that it is of primary importance that they should have innocent work provided for their idle hands to do. The revolutionary classes are also getting more discredited as common people begin to understand better what misery their success would cause, and as the better of their members become interested in the working and maintenance of that which exists by the wider diffusion of political life. The recent *plebiscite* in France shows the frantic zeal of ordinary Frenchmen for any man and any political system that simply offers them safety. And the number of persons who dread war and revolution, not only in their own country, but in the world in general, is continually increasing. The enormous and incessant creation of foreign loans, for example, which excites and attracts the speculative public, binds over a new number of persons from week to week to watch over the peace of the world. Within the last few days Englishmen have been invited with great success to stake considerable sums on the continuance of peace, good government, and prosperity in Spain, Roumania, and Peru. The notion widely prevails, and is in the main well grounded, that it is better to trust governments than any private companies, and experience shows that men who will disappoint every other hope with the most ready carelessness shrink to the last extremity before the terrors of national repudiation. But the peace that now prevails everywhere rests also on something more creditable to mankind than the speculations and anxieties of private peceniary interests. The chief countries of the world are quiet because they have all, with scarcely any exception, got recently something that they wanted. Their desires for change have been satsified. They can repose with some sort of dignity and satisfaction to themselves. Germany and Italy have made themselves, and recoil from anything that would tend to unmake them. Spain manages its affairs in a very eccentric way, but at any rate it has managed to give the Bourbons and the priests a very severe lesson. The United States may well pride themselves on the courage and pertinacity with which they fought out their great fight, on the vast resources they displayed, and on the enlightened patience of taxation which they have manifested. In England we have had a fleform bill, and we have done away with the Irish Church. The first has contributed to political peace, partly by stopping the agitation of reformers, but still more by placing the nation in harmony with its representative assembly. The weary time of complete Parliamentary ineptitude, when scarcely anything could be proposed, and very little of that which was proposed could be carried, is over; and the nation finds once more in the House of Commons an instrument of effective and bold legislation. The disestablishment of the Irish Church has taken away from Englishmen that barrier between themselves and justice to Ireland which made all salutary legislation for Ireland impossible. Great things have been done; and if it is natural to feel satisfied that they have been done, and if there is a calm now in which English statesmen may rejoice, it certainly has been attained after very arduous efforts, and in spite of the gravest difficulties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1 50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

8 22lm

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 228 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 4 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the parties interested in the UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD will be held at the McHENRY HOUSE, in the city of Meadville, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to REORGANIZE said Railroad Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

EZRA COOPER, J. C. FRISBEE, Purchasers.

Union Mills, June 14, 1870. 6 18 s2

DIVIDEND.—CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 224 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst., and reopen 2d July.

HIRAM BROWER, 6 21 tuths6t Treasurer.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 203 BROADWAY, New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,

Distilled from the Grain

BY

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.

STORE,

No. 150 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1 50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. 6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, 3 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June — at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & SAUL, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue. 34

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AFTER DICKENS, WHO?

From the Louisville Journal.

A lady correspondent asks us whether Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, or Wilkie Collins will succeed to the place at the head of English fiction made vacant by the death of Charles Dickens. This is a strange question to come from a woman, and shows our correspondent, if she will excuse the seeming ungallantry of saying so, either illy read in fictitious literature or inappreciative in judging its quality. No one with the least critical insight would so much as consider the claims of such writers as Trollope, Reade, and Collins in such a connection. Trollope is but a skilful photographer, not an artist in any sense. Reade has no humor, and Wilkie Collins is but a first-class police reporter. Each in his way has his merits; but these merits do not belong to the higher sphere of genius. Dickens' successor on the throne of English romance is a woman. The chronicler of the midland homesteads, the poet of the hedgerows, "liberal homes of unmarketable beauty," and the great corn-stacks in the rick-yard, the busy scenes of the shuttle and the wheel, of the roaring furnace, of the shaft and the pulley" that lie "in the midst of the large-spaced, slow-moving life of homesteads and far-away cottages and oak-sheltered parks," is the novelist of England who will maintain the honor of current Anglo-Saxon letters, to say nothing of their historic prestige, against Sue and Hugo and Auerbach. There is no resisting, as there is no denying, the power of the author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," and "Romola." Everybody recognizes the charm of "the neat or handsome parsonage and grey church set in the midst; the pleasant tinkle of the blacksmith's anvil, the patient cart-horses waiting at his door; the basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the wheelwright putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels; here and there a cottage with bright transparent windows showing pots full of blooming balsams or geraniums, and little gardens in front all double daisies or dark wall flowers; at the well clean and comely women carrying yoked buckets, and towards the free school small Britons dawdling on and handling their marbles in the pockets of unpatched corduroys adorned with brass buttons. And in contrast with these the dirty children and languid mothers of the grimy towns—"pious Dissenting women, perhaps, who took life patiently and thought that salvation depended chiefly on predestination and not at all on cleanliness." The popular notion about the excellence and brilliancy of the style of George Eliot's novels is, that it is simply the excellence of a painter like Teniers. People talk of "Silas Marner" as if there were nothing in it except Nancy Lammeter and the famous meeting in the parlor of the inn; of the "Mill on the Floss," as if it were only a rural chronicle of Gleigs and Dodsons and Tullivers; of "Adam Bede," as if it contained no more than a photographic reproduction of the life of midland dairies and farm-houses and apple-orchards. But besides these wonderful pictures there is a vast well of poetry, philosophy, and human nature, of wit and pathos, of dramatic fire and action, which remind us of the old masters. George Eliot is the successor of Charles Dickens. A woman stands to-day at the head of English fictitious literature, the peer of Tennyson and Mill, and greater than all others.

BASE BALL.

From the Harrisburg Topic.

The American people are perhaps the least practical while the most industrious and enterprising of all the people in the world. We say the least practical because they are the easiest led away in admiration of affairs that have "nothing in them," that are meritricious, silly, even foolish. We are subject to periodical passions for foolish things, and when a thing becomes a fashion, however ridiculous it may be, those who refuse to worship and commend it are at once set down as the ignorant ones. We are led to these remarks by the returning base ball fever, and its counterpart croquet. If a number of genteel idlers organize a base ball club, and engage with other clubs in rivalries which have no meaning, it is expected that business should at once be suspended, that the telegraph and the newspapers should yield all their facilities to spread before the public a result which does not prove anything. The best base-ball players in the world are men who never did an honest day's labor in their lives, yet such fellows will fry what little brains they have, in the heat of a summer solstice, competing with bat and ball for a superiority which does not add a feature to society's good, physical powers of usefulness, or moral dignity. But it is fashionable. That's enough. The men or man who does an honest day's work, where genius and art and mechanism contribute to the wealth and glory of the land, are not made half as reputable by the telegraph and the press as is a base-ball club. Our city contemporaries would not advertise the most useful invention unless they are paid for it, and yet during the season they do not hesitate to force on their readers columns of stuff about base-ball contests which are a bore to all but those who were glorified thereby. Without being accused of harshness, a similar reference to those who delight to engage in croquet is not out of place. We frequently see young ladies displaying great muscular force in a game of croquet, who would swoon at the base invitation to sweep a parlor carpet or prepare the vegetables for dinner. Herein is just where the American people so often render themselves ridiculous before the world. Our amusements are of the impracticable kind; and when we do engage in anything of a sportive character, instead of making it subservient to good sense, we outrage the latter quality and turn our pleasures into dissipations. This base-ball fever now amounts to a ridiculous display of petty vanities which claim to have a monopoly of our attention. American journalism is to blame for this cultivation of a national snobbishness, and it is about time that the telegraph were employed in furnishing newspapers with intelligence of a more useful character than that of reports of base-ball contests.

Still another view of these base ball contests is that which reveals their criminal features. Whenever a great game is played, the sporting men and gamblers make it the means of plying their trade, until base ball clubs are used by gamblers to rob the public, one club allowing the other to be victorious, that the gamblers may be enabled to fleece their victims. Part of this money goes for paying the expenses of the clubs in drinking and gluttony. It is also a fact that sometimes those who are called expert players are the mere hirelings of rich men, who use them to win or lose a game as their interests may demand. From this, it will at once be seen that what is called our national sport is only a species of individual degradation—a gamester's pursuit—outraging athletic exercise and insulting to the good manners of intelligent people.

GENERAL BUTLER A FAILURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We had great hopes of General Butler in Congress after his clever management of the impeachment prosecution against Andy Johnson. We thought for some time after that affair that Butler was the man to take the place as "the great commoner" and leader of the House, left vacant by "Old Thad Stevens." After a fair trial, however, he must, as an aspirant for this position, be pronounced a failure. He is a keen lawyer, he has all the points, all the authorities, all the precedents, and all the quirks and quibbles of the law at his fingers' ends. He proved his efficiency as a lawyer all through the war; and if he was "bottled up" as a soldier it was, perhaps, because he undertook to manage his own army and the army opposed to him in the field according to the rules of law laid down by Blackstone as superior to the military ideas of Napoleon. Butler, in short, manœuvred against Beauregard as a lawyer, and so Beauregard "bottled" him. In Congress, however, where solid ability and the tricks of the law and parliamentary strategy and tactics carry the day, we had expected Butler to achieve the first position. Schenck, however, by hard labor and self-possession has got ahead of him; and Bingham, too, always watching for his opportunity, is getting ahead of "the gentleman from Massachusetts." We have seen, over and over again, that in a regular pitched battle in the House, or in a sudden skirmish, with sharpshooters blazing away all around him, Butler, if he can only contrive to keep cool, is equal to the emergency and a match for the best of them. We have seen, however, from time to time, as in the late affair with Farnsworth, that Butler cannot always keep cool; that, in fact, he is too apt to fly off the handle and spoil his case by getting into a fit of ridiculous indignation, which trips him up and lays him out flat as a flounder.

From this weakness we have been disappointed in our "great expectations" of Butler; yea, grievously disappointed. He fails to come up to the mark of "Old Thad. Stevens." He can't begin to do it. What a tremendous old fellow was "Old Thad" in his quiet way! He was competent to lead the men around him by the nose, because he knew how to govern himself. He was a man, too, of strong passions, and terrible in his wrath; but he was not the man to get up a tempest in a teapot, with himself in the teapot. He knew how to disarm his antagonist in the fiercest attack by turning the laugh upon him, as Butler himself did—on one happy occasion—with his "shoo fly." It seems strange that an elderly, big-headed and bald-headed Massachusetts lawyer, like Butler, should not be equal to this sort of thing on all occasions. But he isn't. Farnsworth catches him napping, and he becomes on his dignity—fiddlesticks—as fussy and ferocious as a fire-eater, or as a school-boy caught with a contraband watermelon. We are sorely distressed at this affair. It places our champion, Butler, in the dilemma of General Scott, when he was "caught with his breeches down." What are we to do? "I am afraid," as honest Old Abe is credited with saying of another man, "I am afraid that our man is not as big as our measure, and that we must take him down a peg or two." Accordingly, we agree that Butler, incompetent to control himself, is, with all his great capabilities, reduced in Congress to the grade of an irresponsible bushwhacker, whose only safety, as at Bermuda Hundred, is under the wing of General Grant.

STOP SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC LAND.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The sooner this land-grant business for railroads is now stopped the better. The other day the Senate wrangled for weary hours over a proposition to give a solid block of public lands, fifty miles wide and two to three hundred miles long, to comparatively useless local railroads—one of them running throughout almost its entire length within ten or twelve miles of the other. A Senate that can do this can do anything. We appeal to the House to watch for and put its foot squarely on this bill. For the rest, we ask that the only remaining great through railroad to the Pacific be generously treated, and that there this giving away of the public lands to corporations be brought to a peremptory stop.

We do not care to argue the question with which the Senate dawdled away the day, about the legal claim of the Central Branch Kansas Pacific Railway to Government bonds beyond the amount already issued. We do not believe it has such a claim, either legal or equitable; and the Senate, more than once or twice, has formally recorded the same opinion. But if it has, we are utterly and unalterably opposed to so costly a mode of extinguishing it. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. Let the railroad enforce its claim to the bonds. If it can make the claim good it will get them. We can better afford to pay the bonds thrice over than consent to the threatened alternative.

For it is nothing less than the overthrow of the whole judicious system on which grants of lands for public improvements have hitherto been made, that is threatened. We have consistently and most heartily favored the great grants hitherto liberally awarded. We believe that every one of them has added as much to the available area of our public lands as it has taken away. It is a case where giving has not impoverished—where the half that remained was better than the original whole. The railroads built by this means have opened vast regions to travel and trade, have made settlements possible, and brought the market to the pioneer's door. Every acre of public land within a hundred miles of the Union Pacific, between Omaha and Promontory, was doubled in value to the Government by the wise gift that made the railroad possible. But the whole system depends for its virtue, for its very essence, upon the rigid reservation of the alternate sections. Abandon that, and you convert it from a beneficent civilizer, dotting the prairie with villages and covering the plains with waving grain, to a monstrous incubus, a monopoly of land in speculators' hands, a wall that will turn aside settlements more effectually than ever the Chinese wall repelled the advancing Tartars. That thing the Senate has consented to do in the case of a local road of insignificant importance. We pray the House to stop this bill; but, above all, we pray House and Senate to put a peremptory ban upon the baneful principle it promises to introduce. If we cannot preserve alternate sections for actual settlers, let us preserve all. Better be without railroads for the accommodation of settlers than without settlers within twenty-five miles of the railroads. We can afford to dispense with these local roads for the present; we cannot afford to dispense with the lands for our pioneers. The policy of the Senate is fatal; we entreat the House to resist it at the outset.

FIREWORKS IN THE SENATE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Senate has joined in the general pastime of letting off fire-crackers. It has just prepared five for the especial benefit of the insurgents in Cuba. Like other compositions of the same kind, they will splutter and "fizz" for a brief space, and then be no more seen or heard. Mr. Sumner can be almost as skilful as Mr. Banks in the manufacture of these noisy but useless articles, when he is in the mind. His hand is very plainly to be seen in the new Cuban resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The rhetoric of the resolutions is striking, although the grammar is defective—a fault which may perhaps be ascribed to the heat of the weather. Jaded Senators are apt to fly in the face of Lindley Murray when the dog-days are close upon them.

The principal objection to these new resolations is that they commit Congress to an interposition in foreign affairs which would be utterly without purpose or effect. The voice of the United States ought never to be raised in vain. If Congress is to interfere, let it interfere in a manner worthy of the nation which it assumes to represent. The system of "meddling and muddling" only tends to weaken our influence abroad, and consequently cannot possibly help any cause in which we may happen to be interested. Mr. Sumner's resolutions amount to nothing more than a protest which may instantly be shelved by the power to which it is addressed. This is frittering away the influence rightfully possessed by Congress. If we cannot give any assistance to the cause of Cuban independence, we need not go out of our way to weaken those with whom we profess to sympathise.

The didactic tone of the resolutions is very nearly enough to kill them. "In the name of humanity they (the people of the United States) solemnly insist that these things shall cease." "Instead of terminating this pretension at once, the Spanish Government propose to protect it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism." The last sentence may well puzzle all the wise men of Spain. What is the use of addressing a remonstrance to a foreign power couched in the tone of a stump speech? The sentiment which is at the bottom of the resolutions is admirable. But Mr. Sumner might have put in ten lines all that he has spun out into a hundred. This style of "preaching" at Spain is worse than nonsensical. Congress ought to do more than pass windy resolutions, or else do nothing at all. While the subject is thus being trifled with, we learn that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been suddenly seized with a great anxiety to keep clear of awkward complications with American citizens. They have not arrived at that frame of mind a day too soon. We had submitted to as much abuse of their power as we could well bear. Henceforth a severe reparation will be exacted for every outrage committed upon men who can lawfully claim the protection of our flag.

TERRIBLE SWEEP OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Judge Bradley of the United States Supreme Court made a very remarkable application of some of the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, while recently holding the Circuit Court in New Orleans.

About a year ago the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act forbidding the slaughtering of animals in and around New Orleans, except at specified points and under certain regulations. The same act created a corporation, called "The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company," and conferred upon it the exclusive privilege of carrying on the business of slaughtering cattle within the prescribed limits, though it was made the duty of the company to slaughter cattle for any person on the payment of a small fee.

Suits for violating the corporate privileges of this company finally reached the United States Court, and a bill in equity was there filed to restrain the company from exercising its privileges under the act, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Judge Bradley overruled the decision of the State Courts which had sustained the validity of the act, and he held that it conflicted with those provisions of the fourteenth amendment which declare that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any persons of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. He also held that the Civil Rights bill gave the Federal Courts the authority to enforce these provisions of the amendment. And therefore he pronounced the Louisiana law unconstitutional, and issued an injunction against the company.

The question is whether this novel decision can stand fire. It has produced great commotion in New Orleans, Judge Dibble, of one of the local courts, declaring that if it is sound law, then "Wendell Phillips' construction of the Government is true, and the States are reduced to mere counties." At all events, if it is affirmed, then doubtless a good deal of the legislation of the States, and many of the ordinances of our cities, will come within the range of the fourteenth amendment.

Let monopolists of all grades hasten to make their peace with Judge Bradley by abandoning their exclusive privileges. Big Six is especially in danger. What if we could get an injunction to deprive Tammany of power to rob the people of this city?

POLITICAL QUIET.

From the London Saturday Review.

In agitated times everything is agitated, and in quiet times everything is quiet. Why this is no one can exactly say, but the truth of it is apparent to every one. Things are very quiet just now. Causes of rupture do not lead to ruptures, and insurrections do not create much terrror, nor disappointments much regret. If a little wild effort is made here and there, it is snuffed out as if it were the mere explosion of a cigar-light. In Canada, a general goaded into action by the reproaches of maid-servants led his Fenians to the fight, until he was whipped off the scene by a humble American official, who, with the aid of a couple of followers, swept him away in a fly. In Italy, a most incomprehensible person, of the name of Nathan, appears to have descended from Switzerland, and led forward a fiery band of wild people, exactly as if they were the chorus in an opera, to the overthrow of the Italian Government, but finding that the Italian Government declined to be overthrown, he gave his chorus ten francs a head, and sent them home again. In Portugal there really has been a revolution, and a successful one; but then it was all got over before breakfast, and the chief anxiety of the King appears to have been that the revolution should not wake the Queen before she was ready to get up. A revolution so contrived as not to wake a Queen, is, if possible, something more quiet than no revolution at all. In Spain, an indefinite interregnum, ordinarily the worst and most dangerous of political states, appears to do no harm, and to be compatible with a curious amount of lazy, quiet, and gentle political excitement. In France, the Emperor has within the last few months thwarted, encouraged, obeyed, and baffled Imperial Liberalism, according to his guesses at what would suit him best, and yet no one is very much set against him by his conduct or very much drawn towards him. At Rome the Pope is going to invent a new dogma—said to involve awful consequences—and the vast majority of Europeans look on with wonder and good-natured contempt. Lastly, here at home, the Upper House, an assembly composed almost entirely of great landowners, is about to discuss a measure until lately pronounced to be subversive of the best and holiest rights of property, and the only question is whether any of them will think it worth while to oppose the second reading. Certainly we have fallen on quiet times, and nothing seems able to break the quiet; and yet how short a time is it since everywhere great shocks of change had begun or were expected, since the sun of England was announced as positively going to set in gore, and since Germany, France, and Italy were supposed to be trembling on the verge of war, and Mr. Beales and his friends were tearing down our railings.

What are the reasons of this reign of peace through almost the whole of the civilized world? Probably it is only a momentary reign, but still its existence, even if accidental and temporary, is remarkable. The obvious reply is, that material interests not only bind nations together every year more and more, but that they occupy a larger share of the time and attention of persons of every rank and calling in each nation. Political power tends constantly to fall into the hands of busy men, and busy men wish politics so to go on that their business shall, if possible, not be interrupted. Of all nations France has been the most changed by the absorption of its activity in industrial and commercial enterprise; and it is true, to an extent of which Frenchmen are proud, that when France is content Europe is at rest. The French can do so very much mischief if they are in a mischievous mood, that it is of primary importance that they should have innocent work provided for their idle hands to do. The revolutionary classes are also getting more discredited as common people begin to understand better what misery their success would cause, and as the better of their members become interested in the working and maintenance of that which exists by the wider diffusion of political life. The recent *plebiscite* in France shows the frantic zeal of ordinary Frenchmen for any man and any political system that simply offers them safety. And the number of persons who dread war and revolution, not only in their own country, but in the world in general, is continually increasing. The enormous and incessant creation of foreign loans, for example, which excites and attracts the speculative public, binds over a new number of persons from week to week to watch over the peace of the world. Within the last few days Englishmen have been invited with great success to stake considerable sums on the continuance of peace, good government, and prosperity in Spain, Roumania, and Peru. The notion widely prevails, and is in the main well grounded, that it is better to trust governments than any private companies, and experience shows that men who will disappoint every other hope with the most ready carelessness shrink to the last extremity before the terrors of national repudiation. But the peace that now prevails everywhere rests also on something more creditable to mankind than the speculations and anxieties of private peceniary interests. The chief countries of the world are quiet because they have all, with scarcely any exception, got recently something that they wanted. Their desires for change have been satsified. They can repose with some sort of dignity and satisfaction to themselves. Germany and Italy have made themselves, and recoil from anything that would tend to unmake them. Spain manages its affairs in a very eccentric way, but at any rate it has managed to give the Bourbons and the priests a very severe lesson. The United States may well pride themselves on the courage and pertinacity with which they fought out their great fight, on the vast resources they displayed, and on the enlightened patience of taxation which they have manifested. In England we have had a Reform bill, and we have done away with the Irish Church. The first has contributed to political peace, partly by stopping the agitation of reformers, but still more by placing the nation in harmony with its representative assembly. The weary time of complete Parliamentary ineptitude, when scarcely anything could be proposed, and very little of that which was proposed could be carried, is over; and the nation finds once more in the House of Commons an instrument of effective and bold legislation. The disestablishment of the Irish Church has taken away from Englishmen that barrier between themselves and justice to Ireland which made all salutary legislation for Ireland impossible. Great things have been done; and if it is natural to feel satisfied that they have been done, and if there is a calm now in which English statesmen may rejoice, it certainly has been attained after very arduous efforts, and in spite of the gravest difficulties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 237 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 237 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

8 22 1m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 4 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the parties interested in the UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD will be held at the McHENRY HOUSE, in the city of Meadville, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to REORGANIZE said Railroad Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

EZRA COOPER, } Purchasers.
J. C. FRISBEE, }

Union Mills, June 14, 1870. 6 18 s2t*

☞ DIVIDEND.—CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 224 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax. Transfer Books close on the 23d inst. and reopen 2d July.

HIRAM BROWER, 6 21 1uths5t Treasurer.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 6

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 203 BROADWAY, New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,

Distilled from the Grain

BY

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.

STORE,

No. 150 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities.

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 23 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, 12 26 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 19, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 15 No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWare and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES. Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 13 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 OMURON Street (City Stores.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1870.

Human Flotsam and Jetsam—A Specimen.

Any Philadelphian who reads the New York newspapers, or extracts therefrom, understands by this time who is meant by the Princess Editha, the lovely lunatic who is variously known as Edith Gilbert, Miss Montez, Blanche Solomon, Claudia d'Argyle, and so forth. Every such reader will also remember that the last theme upon which she has been creating a sensation is a charge against the feminine brokers, Woodhull & Claflin. She says that some time in May she called upon this firm, at its office, with the design of becoming a partner and lending it her brains in default of money. During the course of the interview she claims that Mrs. Woodhull (who is melodiously known as "Vic." to her intimate friends) offered to take care of for her a diamond ring she wore, worth $2000; that she gave the ring up to "Vic." but that "Vic." never gave her a receipt therefor. Hence the scene in court which has occupied some hours each of the last one or two days. The hearing took place before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs, and quite a number of people, some of whom were celebrated and some of whom were notorious, were among the witnesses. From what came to light, it was sufficiently evident that Edith is insane, and ought to be placed under mild restraint. All the ladies who handed in testimony gave it as their belief that her word was not worth accepting upon oath—that either by natural constitution, or the "second nature" of habit, she had become incapable of telling the truth. The head and front of her romancing was that she was the daughter of Lola Montez and the King of Bavaria—the King of the *Belgians* she at first said, although that monarch is remarkable for the purity of his morals. Upon this romantic groundwork she embroidered all sorts of contradictory fictions, unravelling one minute the skein she had so skilfully tangled the moment before. She swore that she was turned out of a Bavarian convent for misconduct, and perhaps this is the only part of her story which it is possible to altogether believe. She says she discovered four nuns there in a condition that is only commendable in married women, and that the moral disorders of the various nunneries in which she had had experience were almost as bad as those hinted at by Jean Jacques Rousseau and Giustiniani. She avows having been turned out of her mother's house in New Orleans, though, of course, this mother could not have been identical with Lola Montez, her "real" ma. She affirms that she walked almost the entire distance from New Orleans to New York, and that she pawned her watch for $40, in order to support herself on the journey. She represented herself to be a skilful chemist and an accomplished linguist, but a closer acquaintance with her of those to whom she made this statement revealed the fact that she was equally ignorant of the affinities of gases and the relations of grammar, and that the principles of molecular attraction were as much a mystery to her as the ordinary rules of syntax. Since residing in this city, which she had done ever since last January, she has lived around among her new-made friends, no one appears exactly to know how. She appears to have had a great faculty for imposing upon people—women's right women, retired actresses, and brokeresses, indiscriminately. She foisted herself on Matilda Heron, who says she tended her for three days and three nights as carefully as though Edith had been her own child. She engaged rooms at the Astor House at the rate of $19 per day, and ran up bills which she was totally unable to liquidate. She borrowed a dress from "Vic." to wear upon the occasion of her lecture, and she secured the *prestige* of being introduced by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She went down to Washington in order to feel public sentiment there with respect to "Vic.'s" aspirations toward the White House, and she appears to have imposed, to a most marvellous extent, upon quite a quantity of men and women who have the reputation of being exceptionably sharp. Only three things are known about her with any degree of certainty, namely: that she is insane, that she has no money, and that she is not the daughter of Lola Montez.

Amusements.

Theatricals and amusements generally have reached their lowest point of dullness. One after another the theatres are closing. Wallack's still hangs out *The Red Light;* the Olympic closes next Saturday; Booth's, which it was originally intended to keep open all summer, the Saturday after; the wretched affair called the Tammany departed this life a fortnight ago, and Mr. Fox of your city has purchased the chairs and "fixings" for his new Chesnut Street Theatre. Mr. Daly intends "feeding his little flock," as he terms it, until the middle or end of July. The only amusement people will receive during the summer solstice must come through a straw if it comes at all. Consequently the new enterprise of German *opera bouffe* at Terrace Garden promises to be the only summer success in the way of public entertainment. Terrace Garden is the name given to an enclosure whose entrance is on Fifty-eighth street, a little west of Third avenue. It takes its name from the series of light and attractive terraces that gently rise one above another upon three sides. These terraces, some of which are under cover, are flanked by a profusion of trees and a number of lamps, which disperse just sufficient light to make the scene romantic. Stalls where white beer and lager beer are purchasable, and creams and ices are to be had, are encountered at intervals, and a long bar is besieged by thirsty drinkers to the tune of seven deep. The chief attraction, however, is to be found in a little summer theatre, capable of accommodating about five hundred sitters. The stage is so very small and the height of the proscenium so very much below the ordinary standard, that the whole arrangement something resembles the booths at fairs which one reads about and sometimes sees imitated in fair-scenes upon the stage. Here *Barbe Bleue* and other specimens of *opera bouffe* which require little spectacular display are to be produced, with. Pauline Canissa and Theodore Habelmann as the chief performers. The audience is mostly composed of Germans, who seem very much pleased. The attendance was very full last night.

ALI BABA.

FOUNTAINS.

A Cry for More Water.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY,
Office, No. 1513 WALNUT ST., June 25, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—It is reported that the relapsing fever in Bedford street is on the increase, and the suffering in that neighborhood beyond description, and I have within a day or two past been urgently solicited by the medical attendants and others to erect a few fountains as a sanitary measure, and as a probable means of preventing the further increase of the disease.

This may be readily believed when we are assured that in the streets and houses of the poor there is not a drop of water either to satisfy the cravings of nature or the no less important necessity of cleanliness. Men, women, and children never know the luxury of water in the form of a bath, and go for weeks and months without washing either their faces or hands, saying nothing of the filthy clothing about their persons.

Disease is carried from one to the other, and, if not soon arrested, will spread to the other parts of the city and involve us in a general and deadly epidemic. Under these circumstances I have not stopped to inquire into the causes nor to censure the neglect of duty on the part of the city authorities in not providing against such wholesale destruction of human life. It is sufficient to know that the evil is upon us, and must be checked by every means in our power, or we must submit to the frightful consequences of its onward march.

I have therefore ordered six troughs and six fountains to be erected immediately in the infected district, and as the funds of the society are at present inadequate to meet the expense, I make an appeal to you, as I shall do to the clergymen of our city, to lay the subject before their congregations on Sunday next, and take up a collection for this special object. Hoping, my dear sir, that you will excuse me in presenting this appeal, and that your kind heart will respond promptly and generously to my request, with much respect, your obedient servant,

WILSON C. SWANN,
President P. F. Society.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅛.

—Thirty-one Senators are said to be opposed to the San Domingo treaty.

—The July interest will be paid on and after Tuesday next without rebate.

—Secretary Fish will leave the Cabinet before the end of summer. The Secretary of the Interior will also retire within a few months.

—Yesterday was an exceedingly hot day. In one of the coolest spots in the city the thermometer, at 3 P. M., registered 92 degrees. In Washington the mercury stood at 93, and at Long Branch at 95.

—Hon. A. Campbell, Canada's delegate to England, is to demand of the Imperial Government indemnity for the late Fenian raid, and ample protection against future ones. Also, to urge the importance of a railroad to the Pacific.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tax-Tariff bill was considered and the income tax sections were stricken out—yeas 34, nays 23. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to provide additional representation in the Forty-second Congress. The bill to revise the Patent law passed, with amendments.

In the House the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Dawes' substitute was agreed to. It declared Georgia entitled to representation, and that nothing in the act shall be construed to deprive the people of that State of the right to elect members of the Legislature as provided by its Constitution. It also repeals the prohibition against the organization of the militia in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. A conference committee was appointed on the Currency bill.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Cork riot has been suppressed.

—Permission to re-enter France is denied the Orleans princes.

—Collector Moore was recently in St. Petersburg, and was presented to the Czar.

—Spain has joined England and Holland in the expedition to exterminate the pirates in Oceanica.

—With indignation the Carlist Junta repudiates any intention of restoring the Inquisition in Spain.

—Before adjourning the Spanish Cortes authorized the Government to proclaim general amnesty when they deemed it expedient.

—Governor Curtin has been invited by the Emperor of Russia to accompany him and Gortschakoff to the Warm Springs of Germany.

—Russia's ambassador to China, General Vlangully, is on his way to his mission by way of the United States, in which he will tarry for about a month.

POLITICAL.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Having taken great interest in the vital questions which have for years past been under consideration, yet unsettled, in our National Congress, I take the liberty of making a suggestion for the settlement of the difficulty which has arisen in the selection of a nominee from the Second Congressional district.

Neither of the gentlemen claiming to be the nominee has satisfactorily established his power to secure a majority of the votes of the convention, consequently it would be exceedingly unwise to present *either* as the *chosen* candidate, and *worse than folly* to present *both* upon a *divided* ticket. I am of opinion the people desire a change in the representation from this city, for it is evident the present Congress does not understand the wants of the country, and is hence unable to relieve us from the evils threatening our commercial interests.

We have far too many lawyers in our National Councils. What we want is practical business men, who from business experience in the warehouse, manufactory or workshop are far better prepared to judge of the requirements of the nation than are merely professional men. Both the gentlemen claiming the nomination are lawyers. Let the convention again assemble, drop Messrs O'Neill and Creeley and nominate an experienced business man, say John Price Wetherill, who is so well known in Philadelphia as an upright, honest, and intelligent business man, fully competent for the position.

Yours,
June 17th, 1870. D. S.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. THOMAS NOMINATED.

A meeting irrespective of party was held last night in Green Hill Hall by those in favor of the nomination of General William B. Thomas to represent the Fourth district in Congress. The following officers were selected:—President, Charles F. Abbott; Vice-Presidents, S. E. Malone, George F. Hoffman, Robert S. Reed, Godfrey Keebler, Wm. Scott, Wm. Brice, John C. Snowden, Thomas Kemble, Dr. S. J. W. Mintzer, W. J. Hanna, L. J. Graeff, Edward D. Stokes, Edwin J. Howlett. Samuel L. Clements, John Dubarry, Captain T. Clegg, Colonel Max Einstein, S. Jones Garber, John W. Garber; Secretaries, Edward E. Jones, E. H. Graham, Stephen N. Winslow, Colonel A. E. Griffith.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the present mode of nominating candidates a failure, and advocating the system of nominating by a direct vote of the people for the candidates, setting forth that in the present depressed condition of business, the community, suffering from oppressive taxation, urgently demand relief: that the public debt is being paid off too rapidly, and should be reduced at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars per annum; that the revenue should be collected from tobacco, cigars, and other luxuries; that the income tax expired by limitation, and should not be re-enacted; that a tariff which will adequately protect American manufactures is a prime necessity; that Philadelphia mainly owes her wealth, growth, and greatness to the fostering principles of protection; that they know of no better custodian of the city's interests than one who had been a merchant and a manufacturer all his business life, and whose practical knowledge is equal in value to any theoretical information acquired in an attorney's office; that protection, as a part of the policy of the Government, is dependent upon the practical business men who are returned to Congress, and concluding as follows:—

Resolved, That we hereby nominate General William B. Thomas as the people's candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional district, recommending him as a man whose ability is unquestionable, whose integrity is indisputable and whose record is unimpeachable.

John Welsh, E. J. Howlett, Colonel A. E. Griffith, J. C. Snowden, and General Max Einstein were appointed a committee to inform General Thomas of his nomination. In a short time they returned, bringing that gentleman them. He said:—

My competitor in this canvass is a distinguished gentleman, formally declared by his friends to be the only man in all the district qualified to represent it in the Congress of the nation. If this be indeed the case, it becomes their duty to place some bright and precocious youth from the High School in training with the Judge, upon whose shoulders his mantle may descend, lest by indisposition or other unavoidable providential interposition he might become incapacitated for the performance of his duties, and utter distraction therefore come upon us.

My first recollection of Judge Kelley was at a country village, near by where I then resided, about the year 1840. We were then both members of the Democratic party, though I had avowed myself in favor of free soil, free speech and free men, the principles, as I understood them, of that great statesman and champion of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, whom I always worshipped as my political idol. (Applause.) The Judge at that meeting delivered a speech which abounded in the most extravagant laudations of the institution of slavery and denunciation of those who had the temerity to oppose its extension to new territory. He continued a consistent member of the Democratic party, sustaining the institution of slavery and denouncing those who opposed it, until the year 1849, when, having submitted his name to the Judicial Convention of that party as a candidate for a seat on the Common Pleas bench, and having, by a written document, pledged himself to abide by its decision and support its nominee, he was thrown overboard, and in violation of his pledge accepted another nomination, and was elected. How long the Judge would have continued to make pro-slavery speeches, had he succeeded in obtaining the Democratic nomination for the judgeship, it is not necessary now to inquire.

The speaker also declared himself to be in favor of a repeal in the income tax, and spoke as follows in regard to Judge Kelley's position on this subject:—

In the discussion in the Committee of the Whole upon the re-enactment of the income tax, General Logan asked the Judge why, if he was opposed to the tax, he did not so vote in the Committee of Ways and Means, when it was under consideration in that committee. The Judge replied (I quote his own language): "I did not at the first vote in favor of the entire abolition of the income tax." He was in favor, during the early consideration of the subject, of continuing the tax in the modified and more objectionable form in which it untimately passed the House. Or in other words, he was in favor of letting off a portion of the tax to satisfy the then partially developed sentiment against it, while keeping its inquisitorial features, and above all, retaining the entire army of officeholders, which were essential to his nomination, and who would have been discharged, had the law not been re-enacted. [Applause.]

In regard to the tax on coal General Thomas spoke as follows:—A combination existed in the coal regions to enhance the price of coal by diminishing the supply. The conspirators succeeded thereby in bolstering up the price of coal from fifty to one hundred per cent. above what it should be furnished to the consumer. This is a matter of small consideration with the rich, but to the poor man, with his limited income, cheap coal is an article of prime necessity. Our only remedy is in the repeal of the duty on imported coal, until the "dog in the manger" policy of the operatives in the coal region is abandoned. Judge Kelley voted against the repeal of this duty, and in favor of compelling all our citizens, rich and poor, to pay double price for their fuel.

In regard to a protective tariff he said:—

Protection itself needs to be protected. But has that been done in Congress? Judge Kelley's array of figures looks well on paper, but so far as we know, they have convinced no member of Congress who is opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, his course has resulted in bringing against our special industries the inveterate hatred and jealousy of all the rival interests of the West and New England, and instead of conciliating enemies he has really alienated friends. I charge against him that he has attempted the impossible, and has, therefore, endangered the possible. In proof of this I point to the tariff bill now before Congress, which does not give satisfaction to the people of this city and State, and which will inevitably fail to give the manufacturers of this important district the permanent protection they desire.

I would adopt as a tariff such a scale of duties as would produce the largest possible sum that could be obtained without doing injustice to any department of industry or any considerable division of the people. [Applause.] In the imposition of these duties I would discriminate so as to give protection to such interests as could be aided without injury to others, and so as to collect the greatest revenue from articles of luxury, which are mainly consumed by the rich. At the same time I would admit the absolute necessaries of life free. [Applause.]

General Thomas closed his speech as follows: I have spoken very frankly upon this subject, for it is right that I should express your views in nominating me, and my own reasons for accepting the honor. Of my own position I may say a few words in conclusion. I have labored with others for forty-five years to build up what is now called the Republican party to promote, as I hoped it would, the true Jeffersonian Democratic doctrine of human liberty and human rights, and in this I have not been disappointed. With very few exceptions I have voted for all the candidates presented to me by the Republican conventions. I voted for General Grant at the last Presidential election, and labored to secure his election, and yet the friends of Judge Kelley have assumed to strike my name from the registry of the party, and have closed the doors of Spring Garden Hall, a hall belonging to the people, against my friends, because they contemplated my election to Congress. [Applause.]

A mechanic here arose and announced that he had been desired by some of the mechanics and workingmen present to ask General Thomas to define his position on the contract system of coolie labor and the indiscriminate granting of lands to chartered monopolies.

General Thomas answered that he was opposed to both. He also said that he thought that the time had come for a general amnesty towards the late rebels.

The meeting then adjourned amid great enthusiasm and loud cheers for General W. B. Thomas as candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

ADDRESS OF THE SENATE AND REPRESENTATIVE CAUCUS—"ECONOMY, HONESTY, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Democratic Senators and members in Congress at a caucus held last night agreed upon an address which was to-day signed and issued as follow:—

To our Fellow-Citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government:—

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your considerations. By the State Legislatures to be elected, nearly one-third of the United States Senate will be chosen; nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon coming elections, then, depends the question whether the Democratic and conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and, as a consequence, whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest Government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful partisan rule. Whether we shall have general, uniform, just, and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. The election already held clearly shows that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted, if no blunders be committed by the frauds of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely, if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissension about minor matters; no time lost in the discussion of dead issues; no manifestation of sorrow or proscriptive feeling; no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule. And in this connection we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States:—Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives, by electing men who cannot take the test oath, or who are under the disability imposed by the fifteenth amendment. Whatever may be said as to the validity of that amendment, or of the Test-Oath act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the votes of members of legislatures who are held by the radicals to be thus disqualified, will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed, but, in the meantime, do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay, probability, of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections.

A. G. Thurman, Ohio,	E. Casserly, California,
Wm. T. Hamilton, Md.,	Thos. C. McCreery, Ky.,
John W. Johnston, Va.,	Willard Saulsbury, Del.,
Garrett Davis, Ky.,	Daniel S. Norton, Minn.,
George Vickers, Md.,	John P. Stockton, N. J.,
T. F. Bayard, Delaware,	

Of United States Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

At an adjourned caucus of the Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives, the following Democratic and Conservative Congressional Campaign Committee was elected, to consist of two Senators at large and one Representative from each State represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee had power given them to appoint a Democratic and Conservative resident committee to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of this city to the number that may be hereafter agreed upon. The following is the Democratic Congressional Committee:—

Eugene Casserly, Cal.	A. G. Burr, Ill.
John P. Stockton, N. J.	Boyd Winchester, Ky.
Wm. H. Barnum, Conn.	C. A. Sharp, Tenn.
Henry E. Slocum, N. Y.	Erastus Wells, Md.
John T. Bird, N. J.	Charles A. Eldridge, Wis.
Samuel J. Randall, Pa.	E. M. Wilson, Minn.
Benj. T. Biggs, Del.	Jas. S. Smith, Oregon.
Fred. Stone, Md.	Jas. A. Johnson, Cal.
John W. Johnston, Va.	A. A. C. Rogers, Ark.
Francis E. Shober, N. C.	Alabama*
P. Van Trump, Ohio.	Adolfe Bailey, La.
Wm. E. Niblack, Ind.	*[Not selected.]

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
4 17s No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TRY IT.

KOONS & ROOFF, AGENTS,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 1m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 30 MOON RISES..... 2 19
SUN SETS..... 7 35 HIGH WATER..... 11 02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Hess, Barbadoes, Workman & Co.
Br. brig Ida, Harding, Arecibo, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr J. Wilson, Somers, Roxbury, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Stadt, Basel N. G., Walrave, 55 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Lucy, Mahiman, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Portland, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr B. G. Ely, McAllister, 6 days from Richmond via Norfolk, with iron to C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais, with pickets, etc., to W. A. Levering.
Schr C. C. Smith, Phillips, from Taunton.
Schr White Squall, Brannock, from Pocomoke River.
Schr E. A. Hopkins, Robinson, from New York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 24.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Empress, with corn, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

L. D. Collins, George H. Pierce, Peter Tanney, W. G. Dunlop, Flying Fish, D. R. Graves, and M. E. Hannegan, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 25.—M. S. Hannegan, and Clinton, with coal, for Baltimore; Andrew Johnson, with coal, for Bridgeport, Conn.; and Board of Trade, with oats, for N. York. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 25.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Albert List, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Harry and Alice, with lumber, for Patterson & Lippincott.
Rufus Wiley, with lumber, for New York.
Reliance, with lumber, for Trenton.
J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
John and Harry, with lumber to R. Wolverton.
William M. Floyd, with lumber to Malone & Son.
M. A. Strine, with bark to Williams & Co.
Sheriff Smith, with coal, for Chester.
Mary Emma, with coal to order.
8 Del. and Hudson boats, with coal, for N. York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 24.—A large herm. brig and a steamer passed in at 12 M.
Two schooners beating up this P. M.
Wind east. Thermometer, 90.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Aurora, Utley, hence, at Havre 11th inst.
Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, hence via New Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken 19th inst., lat. 35 23, long. 73 49.
Steamer Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Br. steamer France, Grogan, from New York 11th, at Queenstown 23d inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.
Br. steamer Suffolk, Barrett, from New York, at Kingston, Ja., 11th inst.
Br steamer Etna, Lochead, from Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston, at New York 23d inst.
Br. steamer Donati, Alexander, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Liverpool.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.
Steamer Fairbanks, Howe, hence, at New York 23d inst.
Steamer North America, Slocum, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Vision, Thorsen, hence, at Swinemunde 10th instant.
Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st inst.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 22d inst.
Schr Mahaska, Pickett, hence, at Providence 22d instant.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, and Mary Riley, Riley, hence for Boston, returned to Holmes' Hole 21st instant.
Schrs William and James, Outten; Rising Sun, Hastings; and Little Rock, Richards, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, at New London 22d inst. from South Amboy for Norwich.
Schr Charm, Gandy, hence, at Bristol 22d inst.
Schrs White Swan, Collins, and Ada S. Allen, Owens, hence, at Calais 15th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, sailed from Norwich 22d inst. for New York.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.
Schr A. M. Hensen, Edwards, hence, at Richmond 22d inst.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 21st inst.
Schr A. J. Russell, Miller, hence, at Danvers 18th instant.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, hence, at Richmond 23d inst.
Schrs H. L. Slaight, Willetts; S. Godfrey, Godfrey; and W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr John A. Gifford, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Norwich, 22d inst.
Schr Richmond, Guptill, hence for Rockland, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schrs Maria Roxana, Palmer, and Althea, Smith, from Philadelphia for Boston; Lena Hume, Hurlburt, do. for Eastport; G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, do. for Calais, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Prometheus, hence, at Charleston, reports:—On Sunday last, at noon, off Cape Lookout, spoke the brig Arthur, of Halifax, from St. Jago for Baltimore, with yellow fever on board, and had lost one man.
Schr Sophia, of Galveston, was lost at Tuxpan, Mexico, about 1st inst.; crew arr. at Galveston 16th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SOUTH AMERICA—BRAZIL.—*Sunken Rocks near Ilha Grande.*—The French Government has given notice that two sunken rocks have been recently discovered to the southward of Acaya Point, west extreme of Ilha Grande, by Captain de R. Coligny, I. F. N. The first, with 3¾ fathoms on it, lies S. ¾ W., one mile from the extremity of Acaya Point, and the other, with 4¾ fathoms on it, S. S. W., one and a half miles from the same point.
These sunken rocks have from 16 to 19 fathoms around them, and it is stated that there is a safe passage between them and Acaya Point.

RIVER PLATE.—*Harbor Light on Breakwater, Montevideo.*—Information has been received that a red light, elevated 16 feet, is exhibited at the end of the breakwater running out from San Sone Point, Montevideo; and also, that a buoy marks the extremity of the reef which extends N. W. ½ W., one cable from the light.
All bearings are magnetic. Variation:—Ilha Grande, 1 deg. westerly; Montevideo, 9 deg. easterly—in 1870.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1870.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

13 PHILADELPHIA

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the late firm of the late Rogers Brothers and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. 6 1 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 25, MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM and MISS LOUISA MOORE in two characters.
Commencing with Captain Vernon's Drama of THE LANCERS.
Estelle Duvernay (with song).....Louisa Moore
Victor De Courcy.....Charles Wyndham
To conclude with the Farce of IS HE JEALOUS?
Harriet.....Miss Louisa Moore
Mr. Belmont.....Mr. Charles Wyndham
In order to accommodate families, a LANCERS MATINEE on SATURDAY. Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
MR. JOSH HART.....Manager.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS!!
CHANGE OF BILL THIS EVENING
BY GRAND TRIPLE COMBINATION NOW
giving the most beautiful, varied, and finished entertainment ever witnessed in America, in which the leading Stars of the world appear in their different specialties. On Monday next, "Robinson Crusoe; or, Harlequin Man Friday," first time in Philadelphia.
MAFFITT MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
Admission to Matinee, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—POWERFUL ATTRACTION
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, PASTOR'S NEW YORK COMBINATION, In conjunction with FOX'S TRIPLE STAR COMPANY.
Best Entertainment in the city.
Everything Grand and Splendid. 6 20 6t

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
MONDAY, June 27, 1870.
THE INFANT SAPPHO
for a limited season. 6 25

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1307 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with PLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON or EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13t

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES,

Of the Finest Quality,

FOR SALE BY THE GALLON

BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8. E Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally, S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthsts

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 26 1m

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Police Station-house in the Fifth Police District," are invited and will be received by the Committee on Police at the Mayor's office up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, June 27, 1870, when and where the same will be opened. The proposals are to be for the erection and building of a police station-house in the Fifth Police district, according to the adopted plan and specifications of Charles D. Supplee & Son, architects, which plans and specifications can be seen at the Mayor's office. Said station-house is to be built upon the site of the present station-house on Fifteenth street, and the proposals are to include and cover the cost of removal of the present station-house. The contractor to have the use of such materials in the old station-house as may be approved by the Committee on Police.
No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor's Department that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, June 16, 1870. 6 18stuth4t

INSTRUCTION.

EDGE HILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—Open for Summer Boarders from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1870. Call or address Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, Or A. G. CATTELL & CO., No. 26 North WHARVES. 6 20 6t*

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

THE INCOME TAX.

For the action of the Senate yesterday, in striking out the provisions of the House bill relating to the income tax, every just man in the nation should be devoutly thankful. There is no longer a decent pretext left for the continuance of that odious, inquisitorial, and unequal method of raising revenue. Not only is the faith of the Government substantially pledged to its abrogation, but the necessity for its imposition passed away while its gross injustice was being clearly demonstrated. The motives which prompted the members from rural districts in the House to vote for its continuance are a disgrace to American legislation. They must have understood perfectly well that they were imposing oppressive burdens upon thousands of men in the cities from which their own constituents of greater relative wealth find no difficulty in escaping, and that they thus taxed comparatively poor clerks and business men for the indirect benefit of comparatively rich farmers. They must have known that while the law weighed heavily upon struggling honest men, it was habitually evaded by prosperous rogues. They could not have been blind to the experience of Great Britain that, while an income tax may be theoretically fair, it is practically the most unfair of taxes. They understood how bitterly the instincts of the American people revolt against a public exposure of their private affairs, and how galling it is, in numberless cases, to announce either wealth or poverty to the world. They could not have forgotten that the tax was explicitly classified, from the outset, as a war tax, to be dispensed with as soon as it ceased to be imperatively required by the Treasury, and they could not pretend to be ignorant of the prosperous condition of the national finances. Under these circumstances they committed such a grievous wrong in favoring the continuance of the tax, that they should be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the action of the Senate to change front.

By a singular coincidence the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who are the most earnest advocates of the income tax, all hail from Ohio. Their course commands the approval of a majority of the people of that Commonwealth, and we do not doubt that they faithfully represent their immediate constituents, but they should not be allowed, either by their individual or joint efforts, to impose on the whole nation a policy especially adapted to the views of the Buckeye farmers. A Senator from California said recently that Ohio, with six times the wealth and population of California, paid but a trifle more of the income tax, and this simple statement affords an unanswerable argument against a surrender of the better judgment of the American Congress to Ohio Senators and Representatives. A prime requisite of all taxation is that it shall be made as equal as possible; and the income tax is so grossly deficient in this respect, whether we regard it from a sectional or an individual standpoint, that the House will commit an inexcusable error if it persists in its attempts to perpetuate this odious imposition. We have full faith, however, that the Senate will not recede from the just stand it has taken, and that the income tax will therefore soon find its true place among extinct monstrosities.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

A suit that involves questions of considerable importance to the mercantile community has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York by Vetterlein & Co., of this city, to recover $100,000 damages from John McKellop and others, who carry on what is termed a "commercial agency." Business men have learned to look upon commercial agencies as nothing more nor less than organized schemes for levying blackmail. Practically, they are of no benefit to any one but the persons engaged in conducting them, and they do incalculable injury, often in such a manner that it is almost impossible for the sufferers to call them to account for it. In this case McKellop & Co. reported Messrs. Vetterlein & Co. upon their weekly list as having failed, and this statement, published not only in the United States but in Europe and the West Indies, caused the complainants great embarrassment and loss in their business. They applied to have the statement corrected, but no notice was taken of the request, and they therefore claimed damages for the above amount. Vetterlein & Co. were repeatedly solicited to subscribe to the books of this agency, but refused to do so, and the plain inference is that the report of their failure was circulated for the purpose of intimidating them and others. It is apparent to the commonest understanding that no commercial agency can obtain really reliable information about the status of business houses by any fair means, and as they are limited by no responsibilities, except those imposed by the laws against libel, they can say what they please about any individual or firm that may not be in their good graces. The libel laws in this and other States are exceedingly loose and unsatisfactory, and damaging hints and insinuations can be made almost with impunity, provided no positive statements are put forth. Indeed, this is the method in which, as a general rule, the commercial agencies carry on their business, and the information they give is as unsatisfactory in the majority of cases to those who obtain it as it is damaging to those to whom it relates. In the case under consideration, however, Messrs. Vetterlein have substantial ground upon which to base a suit for heavy damages, and it will be a matter for congratulation if they succeed in mulcting McKellop & Co. to the tune of $100,000. A verdict for such an amount as this would be a severe if not a fatal blow to the whole commercial agency business, and it would be a direct encouragement to other sufferers to aid in crushing out the whole system of black-mail that the men who carry on these agencies now practise with impunity.

THE GEORGIA BUSINESS.

It was on the 17th of May, a month after the latest action of the Senate in the matter, that the Reconstruction Committee of the House instructed General Butler to report a certain bill for the restoration of Georgia to representation in Congress. Butler was himself the author of the bill, but it did not meet his views altogether, and so he quietly pocketed it and awaited developments. Subsequently the committee voted to attach the Bingham proviso to the bill, but in this shape it was even more objectionable to the chairman, and another delay was the result. Then, on the 16th of June, Butler succeeded in getting authority from the committee to report the bill without this proviso, and substantially the same as in the case of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, with an amendment repealing the law prohibiting the raising of militia forces in certain Southern States. It was not, however, until the 23d that General Butler condescended to report the bill in this shape, and yesterday afternoon the House came to a vote and the question was put at rest.

The Senate substitute for the original House bill provided practically for remanding the State to military rule, until an election could be held on the 15th of November next. The measure which received the assent of the House yesterday simply declares that "the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in Congress," but with the proviso that nothing in the act shall be construed to deprive the people of the State of the right to participate in an election for members of the Legislature at the time fixed by the present constitution. Tacked on to this is a provision repealing the acts which prohibit the organization of the militia in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. In this shape—which was a combination of a substitute for the bill as reported by the Reconstruction Committee offered by Mr. Dawes, and certain amendments thereto proposed by Messrs. Farnsworth and Dickey—the bill commanded the assent of the House, and the approval even of Butler himself. The latter gentleman at last yielded to the general sentiment of the House, for the sake of "conciliation," as he claimed; and as the State constitution provides for an election next fall, the Bingham proviso has practically prevailed and Butler sustained an out-and-out defeat. The measure thus agreed upon by the House presents nothing more than technical points of disagreement with that sent to the House by the Senate in April last, and the concurrence of the latter is almost a matter of certainty. The only cause for regret is the trifling manner in which General Butler has acted throughout the whole business, which could and should have been settled as it was yesterday full two months ago.

And now, supposing that the Senate acts promptly and favorably upon the bill, the question arises as to the manner in which Georgia will be restored to representation in Congress. Two sets of Senators are ready to claim seats in the upper house—Hon. Joshua Hill and Hon. Homer V. Miller, elected by the Legislature after the negro members had been cast out; and R. H. Whitely (for the term ending March 4, 1871), Foster Blodget (for the term commencing at that date), and H. P. Farron (for the term ending March 4, 1873), elected in February last, after the State government had been a second time reconstructed. During the Fortieth Congress, although the Senate refused to admit Messrs. Hill and Miller to seats, the House did admit those who claimed to be elected, and they retained their seats until the end of the term. Claiming to have been elected also for the full term succeeding, they applied for admission to the Forty-first Congress and were refused. It is probable that they will again present their claims to seats on this basis, but the chances are that the House will hold them to have been elected for the short term only, and that Georgia will be without a voice in the lower house of Congress until another election can be held.

Boss!—The Washington despatches published in the morning papers state that private advices received in that city from Andrew G. Curtin speak encouragingly of his expected entire restoration to health, which was so impaired by his arduous official services during the Rebellion. In order to entirely restore his health he will leave his post of duty at St. Petersburg on the first of July for the purpose of spending two months at the warm springs of Germany. It is very sad to think that so many of the stay-at-home rangers should have suffered in health through their arduous services in suppressing the Rebellion. Mr. Curtin has been in the habit of issuing bulletins about his physical condition ever since he went out of office, and it is gratifying to know that although his improvement has been slow it is likely to be permanent, for really we are rather tired of hearing that he is weak but improving, and candidly we do not think his case is half as bad as has been made out. If Curtin had lost his health through arduous services in the swamps of the Chickahominy, we would feel for him a respectful sympathy, but as his comfortable arm-chair at Harrisburg was not a very unhealthy base of operations, we doubt whether his efforts for the suppression of the rebellion were altogether responsible for the present weakness of his physical condition. Everybody that is anybody in Europe goes to the German baths or fashionable resorts during the summer months, and it is likely that a desire not to be out of the fashion quite as much as bad health influenced Mr. Curtin to ask a leave of absence for a couple of months.

In connection with the above the N. Y. *World* says editorially:—

"From St. Petersburg to-day we have a most touching telegram. Columbia throughout her length and breadth will wail to hear that the health of her beloved Minister at the Court of the Czar—Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania—is not so good as she could have wished it to be. His Excellency seems to be out of spirits, and he has been most kindly invited by the Emperor of all the Russias to accompany himself and his court to the warm springs of Germany. In the midst, however, of his personal sufferings our envoy has preserved a vivid regard to the interests of his constituents, which induces him to notify all whom it may concern, and particularly the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, that the Russian Government intends to purchase a number of articles in the United States to be fabricated by American skill and ingenuity. The mood in which this notice is given reminds one of the heroic woman, famous in the annals of Pere-la-Chaise, who used her husband's tombstone to announce that, notwithstanding his lamented decease, the business in which he had earned his reputation would be carried on by his weeping widow at the old stand and on the old terms."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly meeting of the Association will be held on next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Addresses by CHARLES A. SHIVELY, Esq. Subject, "Work for Young Men."
Question of discussion. "How Shall We Work?"
Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Professor C. H. HARDING.
The Public are invited. 61t

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES with communion service to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. SAMUEL M. HAGEMAN at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Heart of Stone." All cordially invited *

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. M. CROWELL, D. D., of Rochester, at 4 P. M. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Preaching to-morrow morning by Rev. Dr. RAMBAUT, of Missouri; in the evening by Rev. H. C. McCOOK, of this city. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) by Pastor,
Rev. B. L. AGNEW,
at 10½ o'clock morning, and 8 evening. Strangers always welcomed. *

☞ WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RADNOR.—The Rev. SAMUEL POLLOCK LINN will preach at WAYNE HALL to-morrow (Sabbath), service commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock. The public are invited. *

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHUCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH will preach Sunday morning, and Rev. WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., in the evening. Strangers cordially invited. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 8 o'clock by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Pastor. Evening subject—"National Perils and Safeguards." *

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER above Fifteenth Street, morning and evening. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE
TO
TRAVELLERS.

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE, NECESSARY TO COMFORT IN SUMMER TRAVELLING, CAN NOW BE FOUND IN FULL VARIETY AT MR. WANAMAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, ON CHESNUT STREET, TOGETHER WITH SUMMER SUITS, DUSTERS, LINEN OVERALLS, ETC., THERE IS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALISES, DRESSING-CASES, TOILET ARTICLES IN TRAVELLING SHAPE, AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY, WITH MANY NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKE.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT ST.)
JUNE, 1870.)

☞ CARD.

The undersigned being a duly Commissioned Auctioneer for the City of Philadelphia, respectfully announces the same to all whom it may concern. The object of this announcement is to show that
MONEY CAN BE SAVED
by engaging the services of a live Auctioneer who is fully awake to the signs of the times and the wants of the people, and who knows the value of property and merchandise generally.
Parties having property to sell, either real or personal, of any description, can depend upon careful and judicious attention being given to its management, as the sales are conducted in person. *
To persons declining housekeeping an opportunity never before presented is now offered, and which should command the services of JOSEPH PENNEY, because his large experience in manufacturing Furniture enables him to show at once the real value, thereby giving confidence to those purchasing.
JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.
6 22 1t No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
Favoring the
IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET,
Will be held under the auspices of
THE BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE,
AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE MEETING
OF CITIZENS HELD JUNE 17th, 1870,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING,
June 30, at 8 o'clock.
All who appreciate the advantages that the thoroughfare of Broad street enjoys to make it, with proper improvement,
THE FINEST AND MOST IMPOSING AVENUE IN THE WORLD;
and all who take an honest pride in
BEAUTIFYING AND ADORNING OUR CITY,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING.
By order of the
BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.
T. T. WOODRUFF, President.
Dr. F. C. MELVILLE, Vice-President.
GEORGE S. GRAHAM, Secretary.
JAMES W. HAVENS, Treasurer. 6 21 9t

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, and FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COM'Y, free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street.
Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen July 16. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
6 25 8 4t Treasurer.

☞ AT THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, an election for Twelve Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
(4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,
and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.
NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees, will be held on THURSDAY, June 30, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, at a quarter before 10.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 24 5t Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, EIGHTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 6 21 tf 4p

POLITICAL.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.—To the Union Republican Executive Committee Elect of the Twenty-eighth ward.
In accordance with the rules governing the Union Republican party, you will assemble at the LAMB TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, June 29, at 8 o'clock, and organize in compliance with the rules, and elect a representative to the City Executive Committee.
By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 6 24 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

It is Delightfully Refreshing

TO ESCAPE FROM THE SOMBRE UGLINESS OF BLACK CLOTHES.

IT IS GRACEFULLY DECOROUS
To deck your manly frame
In a well-fitting summer suit
Of dainty fabric,
Of tasteful color,
Of exquisite cut,
Of the workmanship of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
IT IS TRULY APPROPRIATE
To purchase for yourself,
For your boys,
For your friends,
Elegant suits of linen duck,
Light-weight coats of bright stripes,
Waistcoats, white as snow,
Pants of diagonal stripes,
Which are made and sold by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
IT IS GRATIFYING AND INVIGORATING
To save your money,
To get the best clothes
At the lowest prices,
Of the strongest materials,
The most elegant cut, at the

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10
ALL-WOOL
CHEVIOT SUITS
MADE TO ORDER.
$10 $10 $10
Good Fit Guaranteed.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
$10 $10 $10
6 18 stuthlm4p

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 2mrp

REFRIGERATORS.

PUBLIC SALE.

ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Superior Refrigerators!
ON
MONDAY MORNING, June 27, 1870,
At 10 o'clock,
AT
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
ABOUT 110
UPRIGHT AND CHEST
REFRIGERATORS,
LARGE AND SMALL,
MANUFACTURED BY
P. P. KEARNS
FOR REGULAR WAREROOM SALES.
The Entire Stock to be Sold Without any Reserve Whatever. 1t

GROCERIES, ETC.

To Families Going to the Country

We offer the best inducements to purchase their supply of
FINE GROCERIES
From our large and varied stock, including
WINES,
(PARTICULARLY CLARETS), English and Scotch Ales, and everything that can be wanted for the table.
Goods delivered free of charge to any of the depots or express offices.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,)
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.
EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!!
GEORGE W. BOYER,
No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
6 16 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY—
200 pieces Printed Alpacas, 12½c.; worth 25c.
100 pieces 4-4 neat Printed Linens, 38c.; cost over 60c.
10,000 yards Dress Goods, 12½c.
French Organdie Lawns, 25 and 31c.
50 pieces best Silk Stripe Hernani, 25 and 28c.
200 pieces Satin Stripe and Check Muslins, extra cheap.
150 dozen Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15 and 25c.
White Lawn Suits, very cheap.
Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered.
Dress Goods at 12½; cost over 37½c.
Buff and Chocolate Linens for Suits.
Demonstration in Dress Goods.
100 dozen extra large and heavy Huck Towels, 25c.
Piques, closing out, 25 to 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear.
New Hamburg Edgings.
Job Lots of Marseilles Trimming.
Largest and cheapest Lot of Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Gauze Lisle Gloves, new.
Ladies' Gauze Silk Gloves, new.
Bargains throughout the whole Stock.
Clearing Sale of Dress Goods—a sacrifice.
Lace Collars, 25c. to 62c.
Real Point Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Fine French Soaps and Perfumery.
Cologne, Verbena, and Geranium Water, by measure.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, new designs.
Swiss, Cambric, and Lawn Ruffling.
White Goods, closing out.
Dress Goods, closing out.
WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT AT PRICES THAT WILL INSURE RAPID SALES.
Balance of Matting, closing out.
500 8-4 French Table Cloths, cheap.
Table Linens, closing out. 6 22 wthst
FOR 30 DAYS.
BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.
Demonstration Extraordinary
OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.
Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

4-4 BRILLIANTS, 12½ CENTS.
MARSEILLES, PIQUES, CORDS,
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
6 24 3t Above Willow.

BLACK HERNANIES
OF ALL GRADES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
6 24 3t Above Willow.

4-4 SHIRTING LINENS,
25, 31, and 37½ Cents.
As Cheap as Ever.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
4 24 3t Above Willow.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 228 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

IN TENTS.

The Great National Methodist Camp Meeting Near Boston—Sermons, Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASBURY GROVE, MASS., June 24, 1870.

There is a thing or two which I forgot to mention in my last, and as a few incidents have since transpired, the world, the great outlaying *wicked* world, not so highly favored as myself, shall not lose any news of the *Hub* and the *Hubbub* if in my power to prevent. The storm which raged on Monday night ended in a reproduction of the *hail* of Philadelphia in Boston, playing smash generally, and accompanied by thunder and lightning, which struck the house on Milk street noted as the birth-place of Benjamin Franklin. Bottled and chained electricity was caught by his kite long ago. But alas, he is now no more, and

"While the cat's away
The mice will play.

But a truce to the storm, for a more beautiful, glorious June day, for camp or other open-air meetings, than was enjoyed in this grove on Wednesday, need not be prayed for, as it would be a service of supererogation. Though unusually cool for the season, the attendance of warm-hearted Methodists and other fervent Christians was increased by thousands, and the spirit of the services made more enthusiastic. The morning services were introduced with a conference meeting conducted by the chairman of the association, and participated in by a large number of earnest Christian men and women, evidently firm believers in the doctrine of sanctification, as understood and taught by the Methodist Episcopal Church. At 10 o'clock A. M. a sermon was delivered by the Rev. B. M. Adams, D. D., of Brooklyn, from Genesis xvii, 1, "I am the Almighty God. Walk before me, and be thou perfect." Subject—"God's Ideal Man."

The Doctor said:—"We grant there is no such thing as absolute perfection, except in God and in God's works. The idea in the text is not absolute perfection, but fidelity to convictions. God demands perfect consecration, a perfect faith, and a perfect love of all mankind. He loves us perfectly, and commands us to do the same towards Himself, and we can do it. Towards fellow-men there should be perfect truth, perfect honesty, and perfect magnanimity. God calls upon all to measure to the full stature of this ideal man, and He is able and ready to bring us through faith up to it. To be a perfect Christian is to live fully up to the light of the focal blaze of scientific suggestion and Gospel truth in this century of our civilization."

Perspicuity, power, and fervid eloquence held the audience deeply interested, and they knelt with the clergy in prayer for holiness of heart. After dinner, which, by the way, like all the other meals at the excellent boarding department for the accommodation of twenty-two hundred at one sitting, is frugal and wholesome, Rev. Mr. King, of Maine, selected Thessalonians v, 23, "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Carist." The gentleman was followed by a strenuous advocate of his own views from New Jersey, whose exhortation exceeded the sermon in prolixity. This was succeeded by a prayer-meeting of louder amens and shouting than usual.

THE ORDER IN AND ABOUT THE CAMP

was remarked to be excellent by visitors, who are convinced that *Methodists* continue to believe that order is Heaven's first law, and should be observed in leafy temples where devout persons assemble to worship God.

The committee of arrangements were encouraged by the increase to expect a still larger attendance. It is the custom of some not to be present at camp meetings until the last day, a mistake that should be avoided by those not desiring the dust of the crowded circle. The best wine is not here reserved until the close of the feast, but may be bought without money and without price at the first; at any rate, I came early, and am bound to see the thing through.

The order of public services was announced to be:—Prayer meetings at 5 and 8 o'clock A. M., preaching at 10 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.; also, a ministerial meeting at 6 P. M.

On Thursday morning the

DEDICATION OF THE TABERNACLE TENT,

one hundred and sixty feet in length and ninety in width, owned by the National Association, costing $2000, took place, and was immediately paid for. Camp-meeting John came in, responding "Amen," without a peer or successful rival in the sharp and peculiar utterance of that significant word of proverbially frequent use in old-line Methodist meetings. We noticed prominent upon the platform the editor of the *Methodist Home Journal*, who by actions spoke out, "A chiel's amang ye takin' notes, an' faith he'll prent 'em." A Baptist clergyman joined in the simple-hearted story of experience of *perfect love*, and all the people responded "Amen" to a minister's "God bless you, brothers, and give you *fire* as well as *water*."

The morning sermon was discoursed by

REV. WILLIAM L. GREY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

who authenticated Acts i, 8:—"But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you."

He would not define this power. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him;" the secret of success at Pentacost, upon Medes, and Persians, and Parthians, and representatives of every tribe, clothed in cloven tongues of fire at Jerusalem, on the last great day of the feast. However, God does not always do His greatest works in tornado, earthquake, burning comet, but largely through silent influences. "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation." At the conclusion the congregation sang, kneeling, "Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee."

REV. CHARLES MUNGER, OF MAINE,

in the afternoon, proclaimed Hebrews iii, 7:—"To-day if ye will."

Said the speaker, among other things, "God's time is an eternal *now*. "Christ comes, holding in his hand, extended, a clean heart and a right spirit. He has not enfolded the pearl in a napkin hidden near thy sepulchre, but nigh thee, even in his heart, large enough to take in the world. Let the human will come up to meet God's. Let Him have His way, the King's highway of holiness. Fix the eye upon the cloud," he continued. "Fire is in that cloud; and 'a fourth,' like unto the Son of Man, is in the fire."

Hearts gladdeded during the day by the arrival of

REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON,

the great English preacher, were doomed to disappointment of his performance by his sudden departure to do duty in Canada.

LAYING ALL UPON THE ALTAR

is the phrase expressing entire consecration to many. Not a few, not knowing its meaning, reported that they had complied, one saying he had even lain his tobacco there. Mr. Inskip knew of no altar but Christ, and was sure He did not want the tobacco, but man's soul.

"Shocks from the battery" were felt from Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, who, like Hector, hails from Troy. According to him, the first national camp meeting was the Feast of Tabernacles of the Jewish nation. Be it so. If the Jews had as good a time as I am having, they made a great mistake in not following my example in telegraphing it to others. More anon. J. H. H.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Entire Linen Suits for Five Dollars.
Entire Linen Suits for Five Dollars.
Alpaca Sacks,
Drap d'Ete Sacks,
Linen Dusters,
White Duck Pants,
Fancy Linen Pants,
White Duck Vests,
White Marseilles Vests,
Fancy Linen Vests,
Drap d'Ete Vests

All kinds of Summer Clothing bet er in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices

GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

IF YOUR CHILD HAS LOST ITS APPETITE, seems cross and fretful, and altogether in a bad way, without any particular disease manifesting itself, take for granted it needs a good tonic to invigorate the system, strengthen the stomach and bowels, and bring back a healthy appetite, and then obtain Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which, besides being one of the best general tonics, will rout all Worms from the system, and give your child a chance for enjoying good health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

THE MUSICAL PUBLIC will be glad to learn that our enterprising and extensive piano and organ dealer, J. E. Gould, is now carrying out his original purpose in removing from Seventh and Chesnut streets to No. 923 Chesnut street, *i. e.*, to build on his premises one of the largest and most elegant warerooms in this country. Few, if any, know better what such a room should be, and, still better, his constantly increasing business requires it.

JUST THE THING

FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations must choose between the tar-like dyes and the muddy coloring fluids. Both are dirty. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

WE SINCERELY BELIEVE that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

W. G. PERRY, Stationer, No. 728 Arch street, has in stock the finest collection of imported and American papers in the city. Tourists can get of him everything in the stationery line of the best description.

A GOOD TURN is done our readers when we commend the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The same judicious management is continued which has rendered it so popular in the past.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST,
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING,
THE SECOND INSTALMENT,
THE SECOND INSTALMENT,
THE SECOND INSTALMENT,
THE SECOND INSTALMENT,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS,

CARD.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the very newest things. Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.

The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks,	Cheviot Suits,
Alpaca Dusters,	Travelling Suits,
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	Blue Chesterfields,
White and Colored Duck Suits,	Dahlia Chesterfields,
	Brown Chesterfields,
Flannel Suits,	Youths' Chesterfields,
Towel Vests,	Boys' Dusters,
Marseilles Vests,	Boys' Alpaca Jackets,
Boys' White Vests,	Children's Suits.

An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
2000 FRESH WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
ON OUR COUNTERS TO-DAY.

Sizes from 28 to 44, so that all can be fitted.
Prices ranging from $2 to $4.
1000 Thin Skeleton Cassimere Coats, all styles, $3 to $6, and upwards.
Large Sales and Small Profits.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.

NOTE.—We have a full stock of extra large sizes.

MARRIED.

MILLER—KING.—On Wednesday, June 22, 1870, at Argyle, N. Y., by Rev. D. M. Ure, Rev. JAMES RUSSELL MILLER, Pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, to Miss LOUIE E. KING, of Argyle, N. Y.

DIED.

BINGHAM.—On the 24th instant, JOHN BINGHAM, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

SEA SHORE,

VIA

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY at 8:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, and 4:15 P. M.
On SUNDAY at 8:00 A. M.
MONDAY, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 and 4:15 P. M.
The 2:00 and 3:30 P. M. trains RUN THROUGH IN 1¼ HOURS.

Excursion tickets, good from Saturday morning, July 2, until Tuesday morning, July 5, inclusive, $3:00.

6 24 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street: also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1338 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY

is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.

William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.

Mrs. E. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Saively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.

S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues. ws

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY, June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address,

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
25 thtu1m 6 26 dim 7 26 thtu1m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.
6 11 stuth2w A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE).
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. E. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SAND HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 2m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. S. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office rp6

FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Now Fully Inaugurated--Prices Reduced

In order to reduce our large stock of Parasols, Fans, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts, Corsets, White Goods, Piques, French Muslins, Plaid Muslins, Tarlatans, Mosquito Net, Shirred Muslins, and

KID GLOVES.

Largest assortment in the city. We endeavor to keep a full assortment during all seasons of the year.

Kid Gloves,	Kid Gloves,	Kid Gloves,	Kid Gloves,	Kid Gloves,
$1 20.	$1 25.	$1 45.	$1 60.	$1 85.

Children's Kid Gloves; Gents' Kid Gloves; all kinds of Kid Gloves.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

Importers of and Sole Agents for the Bartley and La Belle Kid Gloves, [4 2 ws

No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

Blank Books Ruled and Printed to Order.

A large assortment of first-class BLANK BOOKS on hand. Lithographic Checks printed to order, with or without stamps. Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, etc., printed to order.

A great variety of ENVELOPES, at low prices.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
No. 127 South THIRD Street, Below Chesnut,
6 14 tnths6t4p OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.
The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a
First Class Family Boarding-House.
The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.
Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.
Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.
TERMS—$18 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.
Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3:50 per day June and September. $4:00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 20 6t Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3:50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths2m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL,
on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, F. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 3m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] M. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 16rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES
MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brown, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
HOVERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Womelsville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS.
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m5

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYS

PLEASURE TAKING.

From the London Saturday Review.

Perhaps the falsest of all the false aphorisms that have obtained a considerable currency in the world is that which asserts that no man is a hypocrite in his pleasures. Like other popular sayings, it is derived from a very superficial observation of certain obvious phenomena. A man takes to drinking in spite of the clearest warnings of his probable fate; he goes on drinking till he is utterly unable to break the bondage which he has himself created; at length he drinks himself into his grave, though he has clearly foreseen his probable fate, and is willing to admit that his conduct is utterly absurd, as well as exceedingly wicked. We say that he cannot be a hypocrite, because his only apparent motive is the satisfaction of an overpowering appetite, and he cannot be supposed to have encountered such evils knowingly to please any one but himself. When a man yields to such an irresistible impulse, we must certainly admit that there is something genuine at the bottom of it. Nobody, it may be granted, will make such sacrifices without some very strong motive, which, in the case suggested, is probably a real craving for some kind of stimulant. Even in such a case, however, there is a certain mixture of reality and sham: a man drinks, or begins to drink, partly because it is the fashion of his friends, and he wishes to attain distinction in the only path which is open to him. It is difficult, and for many people impossible, to rise above their neighbors by intellectual or moral qualities, but almost anybody who chooses to do it may gain a certain kind of glory by unusual readiness to destroy the coats of his stomach. It frequently happens that a drunkard is simply a man of easily satisfied ambition, who takes the readiest path to eminence, and swills strong spirits because he cannot win glory by more legitimate methods. The feigned passion ultimately becomes a real one, but at its commencement it may become as hypocritical as any other abnormal eccentricity. The habitual drunkard may be the distortion of a village Hampden or a mute, inglorious Milton, who has taken to the consumption of beer instead of patriotism or poetry. Some such reflection must have occurred to many people who have stood upon Epsom Downs during the past week. What proportion of the crowd went there because they really liked it, and what proportion because they only fancied that they must like what so many other people went to see? It is of course an inscrutable problem, and it is inscrutable precisely because, of all the habitual falsehoods that people tell, the most common are those which concern their pleasures. There would be some sense in saying that no man is a hypocrite in his business; because people are ready enough to admit that they go to the city or attend in chambers for many hours daily, not because they like it, but because they are bound by excellent reasons to win their daily bread. But every man is too proud to admit that he seeks his amusement, although it does not amuse him, because somebody has told him that it ought to be amusing. The most familiar examples are sufficient to establish the fact. Take, for example, a crowd at an evening party. Nine men out of ten will frankly avow that they would have been much happier in their slippers, or at their club, smoking a cigar or reading a new book. They go in obedience to a tyranny which has become proverbial, though they cannot precisely analyse its elements. Or look at the crowds which throng the Royal Academy. It would be a liberal computation to say that one man in ten has a real taste for art, or could express any unassisted opinion as to the merits of the rival pictures. But we all profess rather to like it, than otherwise; and come home prepared to be discriminating critics, and to talk as if we had not yawned in spirit throughout our perambulation and resolved to escape at the first convenient opportunity. Such threadbare truths, and it would be needless to quote more, are sufficient to establish the fact that, if we are hypocritical anywhere, we are hypocritical when we pretend to be enjoying ourselves; and that the aphorism we have quoted may be set down with the equally preposterous aphorism that there is no disputing about tastes. There is nothing about which people dispute so often and so keenly, and there are no disputes which produce such a conscious sense of superiority in the persons concerned. A man who differs from us in politics or theology must be wicked; those who differ from us in matters of taste must be not only wicked, but fools; and, as a general rule, we hate fools more than we hate the wicked. At any rate we despise them more heartily, and contempt adds a bitter flavor to antipathies which would otherwise be comparatively harmless.

The philosophy of this curious phenomenon would deserve some examination. Why is it that we are so helpless when we are most left to our own devices, and so given to follow example in matters which only concern ourselves? If we would analyse the crowd which gathered last Wednesday at the Derby, we should first have to strike out the small number who came because they knew something about horse-racing, and the much larger number who came to pick up a living in one way or other. The first class may be supposed to form the nucleus of the crowd, and the last are the hangers-on, predatory and otherwise, who will naturally be found wherever any vast number of human beings are congregated together. But taking the great mass who know and care little about the proceeding which serves as a pretext for their gathering, we have to inquire what is the real attraction, and why they cannot find anything better. The only positive reason that is apparent is the pleasure of being in a vast crowd for a certain number of hours. One might have supposed that Londoners, of all people, would have had enough of that particular kind of amusement. Persons who can walk down the Strand every day of their lives need surely take no particular trouble to see a hundred thousand cockneys in a lump. The answer is, we imagine, that it is pleasant to be in a crowd, simply because a crowd forms spontaneously a kind of electric battery. The excitement which is naturally generated by the contact of human beings increases in a much greater ratio than the increase of numbers. An audience of two thousand people is, we may say roughly, four times as enthusiastic as an audience of one thousand. Without consciously plunging into any philosophical speculations, or asking how many of the beings within sight will be alive twenty or fifty years hence, a sensitive observer may be almost affected to tears by the spectacle of a huge mass of humanity. Thus, if we could credit many men with the poetical sense, it might be a sufficient explanation to say that the crowd goes to see itself. Persuade the inhabitants of London that on a given day a hundred thousand people will be collected on a given spot, and a hundred thousand more would doubtless come to see them without any assignable pretext. It is the simplest and most direct mode of obtaining excitement; and excitement, pure and simple, is a great object with those who, like most of us, are condemned to a monotonous and mill-horse round of existence. It is the same passion which is gratified by pure gambling. It may seem strange that a man should voluntarily put himself in a position of which the only peculiarity is that it is uncertain whether he will be utterly ruined or made twice as rich as before; and yet experience proves that for many men there is a strange charm in simple uncertainty. It is an escape, though by the simplest possible device, from stagnation, and stagnation is the one thing which is utterly unbearable. We enjoy any agitation for the sake of the agitation, and are glad to stir up a pool with a stick if we cannot get an angel to trouble the waters. But the other side of the problem is more puzzling. Admitting that we are need of some kind of excitement, why cannot we discover some more positively agreeable means of producing it? To go on and see a score of horses gallop for between two and three minutes seems to be rather a poor form of pleasure, even if a few people, whose names we scarcely know, and in whose fortunes we take the smallest possible interest, have a good deal of money depending upon which gallops fastest. What is it to us if A. B. has or has not to transfer fifty thousand pounds to C. D.? There is a well-known problem as to whether we would walk across the Strand if we knew that by so doing we should save the life of a mandarin at Pekin; certainly we should not do it to bring about a change in the Chinese Ministry; and to a great majority of the crowd at Epsom the question as to which ornament of the Turf is to receive and which is to lose the money has little more interest than the question whether one collection of monosyllables or another is to be the name of the favorite of the Chinese Emperor. The only way of discovering an answer is to think of the small number of pleasures which are open to mankind in general. The mass of mankind is pretty much in the position of the proverbial soapmaker who tried to set up as a country gentleman but was compelled to come back to town on boiling days. We really do not know how to amuse ourselves, and are forced to snatch at the first pretext that offers itself, and to make believe very hard that we are really enjoying ourselves. It is a duty not as yet generally recognized to study the art of pleasure-hunting. Moralists have assumed that that is one of the tasks which may be left to the unprompted instincts of mankind, and that preachers should confine themselves chiefly to denouncing an excessive devotion to the pursuit. Yet it is obvious that this ascetic theory takes no notice of a most important deficiency in the characters of most men. We are no more capable of amusing ourselves than of fencing or playing the fiddle without careful training and long practice. If the object of moral teachers is to increase the sum of human happiness, they could certainly inculcate the cultivation of the faculties which are immediately pleasant to the individual as well as of those which are more indirectly profitable to his race. It is a very good thing to be scrupulously honest and industrious; but the most industrious and honest of men may lead a wretchedly bare and unprofitable life. Why should he not study the theory of deriving the greatest possible amount of innocent enjoyment from the world which he inhabits, as well as that of doing good to other people? Two practical rules would probably result from such an inquiry. The first would be the extreme importance to every man of providing himself with a good serviceable hobby. Whether he takes to art or literature or natural science, or even to athletic pursuits, he will be qualified to amuse himself; and the numbers of people who collect in crowds to see something in which they take the slightest possible interest is simply a proof of how many hobbyless wretches are still crawling about the world. Even a cultivated taste for cookery or wines is better than nothing, so long as it is kept within certain bounds, and not only provides a man with an interesting pursuit, but certainly promotes the comfort of his friends. We may admit indeed that this is at about the lowest limit of permissible pleasure-seeking; but it is a fair question for casuistry, whether a man would spend a day better in yawning about a race-course without any taste for horse-racing, or in pursuing with moderation a course of experimental inquiry into the art of dining. There is another rule, however, which is of equal importance, and may be more unreservedly stated. What an enormous advance would be at once made in the art of happiness if people could only be persuaded to a tolerable degree of sincerity! The principle would cut both ways. There are some things which everybody really likes, but for which, from some arbitrary fashion, it is customary to avow contempt; as there are many things which everybody hates, and yet which every one is afraid to denounce. One of the greatest impediments to sound art is that both artists and their admirers are so much inclined to adopt a style recommended by some preconceived theory as to overlook the important question whether they really give and receive pleasure. It is true that, when we know whether a poem or a picture pleases, there is a further question whether it ought to please; but when the habitual hypocrisy of mankind leaves us in a complete uncertainty as to the first point, our subsequent theorizing is apt to be very unsatisfactory. There would be in one sense no disputing about tastes if we only knew which tastes were genuine, though we might still ask whether they were elevated; but as it is, the first, and often the utterly insoluble question is, whether we really like a so-called pleasure or only persuade ourselves that we like it. If we could thoroughly cross-examine all persons who have been present at the Derby, and publish an accurate account of their answers, we should guess, judging from the settled gloom which was the prevalent expression of most countenances on the homeward road, that the attendance next year would be diminished. The simple satisfaction of being in a crowd would prove to have been purchased at too dear a rate, and the numbers on subsequent occasions would be thinned down to those who had some better cause for merriment. Meanwhile, such performances are likely to remain for many years to come as a standard illustration of the barrenness of the human imagination and the weakness of the pleasure-seeking faculties.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 823 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber Wheels, etc., all work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 9 —

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West an all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work. Second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manager, is recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village, must [illegible] drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE
TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—

First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1·50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
sw3mi PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Land Grant Coupon Bonds,
$1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

From July 28, 1869, to date, the Company have received upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars in cash and land grant bonds in payment for lands sold by them.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 9 6

SILVER
FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
26 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 2 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 4 1 3m

O. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 31t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 22 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

COMPLETE IN CHRIST.

"One day," says Bunyan, "as I was passing into the field, and that too with some dashes on my conscience, fearing lest all was not right, suddenly this sentence fell upon my soul, 'Thy righteousness is in heaven;' and methought withal I saw, with the eyes of my soul, Jesus Christ at God's right hand. There, I say, was my righteousness; so that wherever I was, or whatever I was doing, God could not say of me, 'He wants my righteousness,' for that was just before Him. I also saw, moreover, that it was not my good frame of heart that made my righteousness better, nor yet my bad frame that made my righteousness worse; for my righteousness was Jesus Christ Himself, 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.' (Heb. xiii, 8.)

"Now did my chains fall from me. Indeed, I was loosed from my afflictions and irons, my temptations also fled away; so that from that time those dreadful scriptures of God left off to trouble me. Now went I also home rejoicing for the grace and love of God; so when I came I looked to see if I could find that sentence, 'Thy righteousness is in heaven;' but could not find such a saying. Wherefore my heart began to sink again, only that was brought to my remembrance, 'Who of God is made unto us wisdom and righteousness and sanctification and redemption.' (1 Cor. i, 30.) By this word I saw the other sentence true.

"For by this scripture I saw that the man Christ Jesus, as He is distinct from us as touching His bodily presence, so He is our righteousness and sanctification before God: here, therefore, I lived, for some time, very sweetly at peace with God through Christ. Oh! methought, Christ, Christ! there was nothing but Christ that was before my eyes. I was not now only for looking upon this and the other benefits of Christ apart, as of His blood, burial, or resurrection; but considered Him as a whole Christ; as He in whom all these and all His other virtues, relations, offices, and operations met together, and that as He sat on the right hand of God in Heaven.

"'Twas glorious to see His exaltation, and the worth and prevalency of all His benefits. Now Christ was all: all my wisdom, all my righteousness, all my satisfaction, and all my redemption."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The house and grounds in Memphis, Tennessee, belonging to the heirs of the late Bishop Otey, have been purchased for an Episcopal residence, possession to be given in September.

—In Kingston, Jamaica, recently, three children of Baptist parents, now grown up, wished, on joining St. Michael's Church, to be immersed. The rector, Mr. Pierce, consulted the bishop, who said "there could be no objection to it," and the immersion took place.

—The opening of the south aisle of the Church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, England, which has been restored at an expense of £5000, was lately celebrated by a festival service. This is said to be the largest parish church in England, and will seat 5000 people.

—In the Convention of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 66 to 60, expressing sympathy with the Evangelical Alliance, which has been called to meet in New York. This is considered a triumph of the Low Churchmen over the High.

—In Davenport, Iowa, one of the largest and most beautiful churches in the West, is in process of construction. The building is in cathedral style, situated upon one of the Griswold College parks, and when finished will have cost about $150,000. This amount has already been subscribed, so that the church will be free from debt.

—The Trustees of the General Theological Seminary in New York city have accepted the proposition made by Mr. Andrew Wilson, Jr., for the gift of about fifty-five acres of land in Grand Park, Mamaroneck, as indicated in his letter to Dean Forbes, dated 19th May, 1870, provided that it be granted free from all liens and incumbrances.

—Among the recent arrivals in New York is a Rev. Mr. Prescott, a leading clergyman of the advanced Ritualistic school in Oxford, England. His mission, it is understood, is to look around and see what progress "Catholicism" is making among us here, with a view of aiding that progress should it be deemed necessary. He is much with "Father" Bradley, and both are frequenters of Christ Church, Fifth avenue.

—A society styled "The Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Virginia," was recently formed. Its object is the assistance of the families of deceased clergymen. Its members are made by the payment of an initiation fee of two dollars, and afterwards of two dollars and ten cents at the death of each clergyman who may have been a member—the ten cents being reserved as a fund for necessary expenses.

—The new work of the Bishop of the diocese was begun last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the commodious hall southwest corner of Girard avenue and Sixth street. The congregation was of goodly numbers, while the music was excellent, and the responses more general and hearty than we usually have them in old and established churches. The Rev. Mr. Fugett announced service every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The sermon, from Isaiah xxxii, 2, on the offices and work of Christ, was listened to with marked attention.

—It appears that many of the young men at the General Theological Seminary in New York city have imbibed "Catholic" opinions. Some of the members of the graduating class recently went to Bridgeport, Conn., taking with them a father confessor, and forming what is called a "retreat." This they did without asking the consent of the Dean of the seminary. Shortly after, when they presented themselves for ordination, they encountered a protest, submitted by Rev. Mr. Richardson and others, to which the Bishop yielded, postponing their ordination indefinitely.

—Much comment and indignation was aroused by the execution, last Sunday week, of an order to lock the the doors of Trinity Church, New York, immediately before the sermon till the end of the services. A number of persons wanted to get out, including several ladies, and some desired to enter. Various protests were made, and finally, when a gentleman connected with the press threatened to have the doorkeeper arrested, that functionary perspired freely, and compromised by letting the party out of a door over which he was not standing guard.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Mr. C. H. Dickenson, who died recently at Fairport, N. Y., left $10,000 to Oberlin Theological Seminary.

—The church at Atwater, Ohio, which has been supplied nearly a year by the Rev. S. B. Shipman, has withdrawn from Presbytery.

—Amherst College has just received a gift of $42,000 in cash, one-half from Hon. William Kelley, of Rhinebeck, all for the purchase of books.

—Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D., has been unanimously chosen as President of the Congregational Theological Seminary at Montreal, in place of the deceased Dr. Lillie.

—The *Congregationalist* says the Methodist Church in Duxbury, Mass., "is moving to become Congregational. Rev. J. W. Haley, the Pastor, baptized two persons by immersion, June 5, and others are to come forward soon."

—The Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, are repairing their meeting-house at an expense of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. What would they consider a moderate price for a new building?

—The "Iowa Band" of Congregational clergymen who came to Iowa twenty-seven years ago—nine in number—all met, with the exception of three deceased, at the General Assembly in Davenport lately.

—The edifice formerly occupied by the Park Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been given up to mechanical purposes. This church, it will be remembered, has been consolidated with the Fifth Avenue Church. The Rev. Frank Russell is the pastor, and the corner-stone has been laid for a new house of worship.

—The deaconesses elected in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., did so good service, that at the last annual meeting three more were chosen. They think one deaconess worth about two deacons. The Rev. S. B. Halliday is now serving that great church in pastoral visitation, which Mr. Beecher has been compelled so largely to neglect.

—The whole attendance of students at Hartford Seminary during the year has been twenty-five, of whom five were regularly graduated at the anniversary last week, some three or four others of the class having left to enter (with one exception) on fields of ministerial labor.

—The Congregational Conference of New York and vicinity met in Orange Valley, last Thursday, with the church of which Rev. George B. Bacon is pastor. Mr. Beecher presided over more than 300 representatives of 33 churches. A new church was reported in Montclair, N. J., beginning with 82 members, half of whom came from the Presbyterian Church. The discussion of the Relation of the Church Edifice to Church work gave Dr. R. S. Storrs a good opportunity to defend the very rich character of the adornings of the enlarged building of the Church of the Pilgrims. The discussion in the evening brought out the fact that the old Presbyterian churches of New Jersey were nearly all of them originally Congregational, but about the end of the last century joined Presbyterian synods. The delegates from abroad were most handsomely entertained.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Seventh Church, Pittsburg, Pa., the Rev. W. H. Andrew, pastor, was cheered with the addition of twenty-two to its membership at the communion on Sabbath, the 23d of May.

—The Presbyterian Freedman's Committee had during last year under its care 29 ministers and 101 teachers; 69 churches, which received 667 on profession; 76 Sunday schools and 77 day schools.

—The General Assembly of 1869 took action looking to a withdrawal of the mission to China. The General Assembly of 1870 almost unanimously resolved to continue it, and support it liberally.

—The Rev. H. P. McAdam, who has labored for several years successfully in the pastorate of the church in Troy, N. Y., has been appointed by the General Assembly to the missionary service, under the Board of Home Missions in Topeka, Kansas.

—A number of new versions of the Psalms were adopted by previous assemblies, and were printed for use, and have been used. The General Assembly of 1870 struck out a number of these approved versions, thus undoing the deliberate work of presbyteries and former assemblies, and producing confusion in the churches.

—The number of students in Union Theological Seminary is now thirty-five, of whom eight are in the Senior class. The library contains about 8000 volumes, of which 158 have been added during the year, including a *fac simile* copy of Tischendorf's "Codex Sinaiticus." The Seminary will also receive, under the will of the Rev. Urias Powers, $3000 per annum for three years, to be expended in the purchase of books. The finances of the Seminary are reported to be in a healthy condition, and it is gratifying to learn that they are believed to be fully adequate to the payment of salaries and the support of the institution. The incomes of the scolarships have been promptly paid, and have been of great advantage to the Seminary.

—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Chester, convened for the special purpose, on Thursday morning last, the petition of the Wayne Presbyterian Church was received, and a commission appointed to organize said Church, consisting of Professor Westcott, Rev. Messrs. Aiken and Hodgkin, and Elders Moore and Aiken. This was done on Friday afternoon of this week, at Wayne Hall, Radnor, Delaware county, and it was arranged that the installation in this new church enterprise of the Rev. Samuel Pollock Linn should take place on Tuesday, July 5. Howell Evans was elected and styled a ruling elder. This church is the first admission under the new reunion of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Dale will be the Moderator at the installation. This is expected to be a most interesting event in the new progress of affairs at Wayne, Radnor.

—The Presbyterians have thus mapped out an elaborate History of the Reunion: Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., of Mount Holly, New Jersey, is to furnish the first chapter, on "The Church (O. S.) since 1837;" Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, the second, on "The Church (N. S.) since 1837;" Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, the third, "Biographical Sketches (O. S.)"; Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., of Philadelphia, the fourth, "Biographical Sketches (N. S.);" Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York, the fifth, "History of the Reunion Movement and of the Committees and their Work;" Rev. Drs. Jacobus and Fowler the sixth, on "The Assemblies of 1869, at New York and Pittsburg, and the 'Reunion';" Rev. G. Plumley, of Metuchin, N. J., the seventh, on "The Reconstruction," and Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, the eighth, on "The Future Church." The volume is to be fully illustrated, and the profits will be devoted to the Thank-Offering Fund.

METHODIST.

—Chick Sien Hong is the first Chinese Methodist in San Francisco. He came from Fuh Chau, with a puzzling certificate in Chinese characters.

—Mr. Orange Judd has increased his donation to the Middletown College to $70,000, desiring, it is said, to complete the building in a manner unequalled by any college in the Eastern States.

—The New England Methodist Conference sent Gilbert Haven and two other delegates to the late Conference of the African and the Zion Methodist Local Conferences. The matter of consolidation with the Methodist Episcopal Church was supported, with no opposition, and the Zion Conference voted its approval.

—The latest Methodist relic is the pulpit Bible used by the father of John and Samuel Wesley. During Philip Phillips' visit to England he purchased it for $250. The present owner has been offered $600 for it by a private gentleman; but it is reserved for a public institution. The proceeds of the sale will be given to Mr. Boole's "Water Street Mission," New York.

—The Southern Methodist College in California, at Varnville, has suspended operations, on account of hopeless indebtedness. The Methodist "City Sunday-school and Missionary Society" of New York was incorporated in 1866. It now holds real estate, consisting of chapels and lots, valued at $134,000, and maintains eleven organized churches, twelve Sunday-schools, and six missionaries. During the last year it expended upwards of $30,000.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., is to write a History of the Baptists, and the Harpers are to publish it.

—Detroit, Michigan, with a population of from eighty to a hundred thousand, has until recently had but one Baptist church.

—A Baptist minister in New Jersey has immersed his own son, knowing he intended to join a Pedo-Baptist church; whereupon the Central Conference has voted such a practice "irregular and unscriptural."

—The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Boston has voted its desire that the Missionary Union inaugurate a mission to Madrid, under the charge of Professor Knapp. The general opinion, however, seems to be that he has forfeited his connection with the Baptist body.

—The total receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union have been $200,953·86, an excess of $4056·23 over the previous year. The whole expenditure has been $220,560·26, leaving a balance against the treasurer of $19,606·46. The committee estimate that they will need $250,000 for the current year.

—The New York Baptist Pastors' Conference has unanimously resolved no longer to aid the New York City Mission since it has adopted the policy of establishing mission churches on the union basis. The reason given is that "there is a radical difference of opinion between the Baptists and other Christians connected with this society as to the administration of the Christian ordinances."

—The receipts for Baptist Home Missions last year were $190,651·75, and the expenditures $165,497·12, leaving a balance of $24,554·63. There were 324 missionaries in the field, 3840 were baptized, and 70 churches were organized. In the department for freedmen's preachers and teachers, nearly $88,000 in cash had been received, and pledges for $60,000 additional. In the church edifice work, over fifty houses of worship had been secured during the year, and progress had been made in the collecting of the $500,000 proposed so be raised as a permanent fund. There are three corresponding secretaries, viz:—Rev. Jay S. Backus, of Northern and Western Department; Rev. James B. Simmons, of Education and Southern Department; Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, of Church Edifice Department.

MORAVIAN.

—The American Moravians, at the decennial Moravian meeting held last year in Germany, pressed the immediate establishment of a Moravian mission in their ancestral home of Moravia and Bohemia. The German committee has done nothing about it, although instructed to do so; and now the American Province has voted to stir them up, and really find if Austria would allow religious toleration.

CATHOLIC.

—Rev. Edmund Foulkes, the restive Roman Catholic convert, whose pamphlet on "The Church's Creed" dissatisfied his Catholic friends, has been received back into the English Church.

—The following new *Pater Noster* is being handed about among the Americans in Rome:—"Our Father who art in the Vatican: Infallible be thy name: Thy Temporal Sovereignty come: Thy will be done in Europe and America as in Ireland. Give us this day our tithes and titles, and forgive us our trespasses as we give plenary indulgence to those who pay penitently unto us: And lead us not into Œcumenical Councils, but deliver us from thinking: for thine is the crozier, the key, and the tiara, Rome without end. Amen."

THE JEWS.

—The Board of Delegates of American Israelites has made arrangements with the Jewish Alliance at Paris to have the suffering Russian Jews sent on here not more than one hundred at a time. They will be sent West and South.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

—The Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention, at its recent session held at Harrisburg on the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. G. A. Peltz (Baptist).

Vice Presidents—Episcopal: Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Felix G. Brunot Methodist Episcopal: Rev. T. A. Fernley, Thomas Bakewell, Jr. Methodist Protestant: Rev. Alexander Clark, Rev. J. R. Hemboldt. Baptist: Rev. B. Griffith, D. D., Rev. Robert Lowry. Presbyterian: Rev. F. S. Scovel, James W. Weir. United Presbyterian: William Getty, Thomas H. Raber. Reformed Presbyterian: Rev. Thomas Johnson, James H. Grant. Cumberland Presbyterian: Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., Rev. A. D. Hall. United Brethren: Rev. S. L. Minnick, J. A. Fink. Church of God: Rev. C. H. Forney, H. C. Demming. German Reformed: Rev. J. H. A. Bombenger, D. D., Rudolph F. Kelker. Dutch Reformed: Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Rev. J. L. Alleman. Congregational: E. Homer Hazleton, Nelson F. Evans. Lutheran: Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, Rev. John E. Graeff. Friends: Samuel R. Shipley, John S. Hilles. Evangelical Association: Rev. J. C. Hornberger, Rev. L. H. Gebman.

State Secretary—Lewis D. Vail.

Treasurer—Robert B. Sterling.

Business Committee—George H. Stuart, Jacob A. Gardner, John Weist, Rev. S. W. Thomas, Nelson Kingsbury, Lewis D. Vail, William M. Shoemaker, John M. Evans, Dr. E. R. Hutchins, Rev. H. C. M'Cook, Lewis L. Houpt, Joseph H. Thornley, William C. Longstreth, Robert C. Cornelius, R. H. Hinckley, Jr., David Robinson, Rev. W. T. Wylie, Rev. Robert M'Millan, General J. A. Beaver, Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, John R. Whitney, Dr. J. W. Kerr, A. M. Lloyd, Rev. Richard Walker, and C. C. Shirk.

The next annual meeting will be held at Allentown on the second Tuesday of June, 1871.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug

PRIMROSE,

of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.

Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 4 sw 1m] PUBLISHER.
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 29 North SECOND Street

Opposite Christ Church

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO,

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Lowest Market Rates.

E. J. LESTER & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
BY
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
AT
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
621 *SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,*
905 *SOUTH STREET,*
1301 *MARKET STREET,*
528 *GIRARD AVENUE,*
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
Northwest Corner of TWELFTH and MARKET STREETS,
[UP STAIRS.]

NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [6 4 smwim

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 3 PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 412 North FIFTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A PARTnership Account.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:

No. 1. Valuable Tract of Land, 427 acres, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. All that undivided half interest in all that tract of land, situate in Woodward Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: beginning at a hemlock; thence west by land of Hugh Henderson's heirs 230 perches to a white oak; thence north by land of Cadbury 304 perches to a white oak; thence east 230 perches to a chestnut; thence south 304 perches to the hemlock and place of beginning, containing 427 acres and 80 perches of land, more or less, with usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. It is heavily covered with the best quality of white pine timber, and is about 3 miles from Clearfield creek.

No. 2. Tract, 100 acres. All that undivided half interest in all that tract of land, situate in Woodward township, county and State aforesaid, adjoining the above; bounded by lands of Andrew Baughmen and Joseph Logan; containing 100 acres. The same tract of land conveyed to William Irwin as the property of Joseph Logan, by Josiah R. Reed, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, by Sheriff deed dated August 20, A. D. 1857, duly recorded at Clearfield, in the office for recording deeds and other instruments for the county of Clearfield, in deed book "R," page 526, etc., and being the same tract of land described in an article of agreement made between William Irwin and Amasa Wilks, on the 21st of July, A. D. 1863, which was duly assigned by Amasa Wilks, on the 30th of May, 1864, to the above-named grantors, the said agreement being carried into effect by William Irwin, conveying the premises to the grantors above-named, in fee, by his deed, bearing date August 5, A. D. 1844, duly recorded in the office aforesaid.

STOCKS.

2100 shares Clarion and Allegheny River Oil Co.
$1500 coupon first mortgage bonds of the Juniata Iron Manufacturing Co. (being in three bonds of $500 each).

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 14 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location. Two-and-a-half-story Brick Store and Dwelling, N. W. corner of Second and Prime streets, with three brick and frame dwellings on Prime street, Second ward. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north-west corner of Second and Prime streets, below Washington avenue; the lot containing in front on Second street 39 feet 9 inches, and extending on the north line 72 feet, and in breadth on the west end 38 feet 11 inches, and on Prime street 77 feet 9 inches. The improvements are a two-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling, two-and-a-half-story brick and two frame dwellings fronting on Prime street. Terms—Cash. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $59·62 a year, payable in silver.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location. Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, No. 3502 Market street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear on Ludlow street. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Market street, west of Thirty-fifth street, No. 3502; containing in front on Market street 25 feet, and extending in depth 214 feet 6 inches to Ludlow street. The improvements are a three-story brick store and dwelling, fronting on Market street, and two three-story brick dwellings in the rear. Terms, $3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable lot, 7¾ acres, Germantown avenue, Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Park avenue, Alleghany avenue, Rising Sun, having extensive fronts on five streets. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, near the Rising Sun village, Twenty-eighth ward, containing 7 acres and 136 perches. It will have extensive fronts on Alleghany avenue, Germantown road, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and Park avenue, when cut through. A survey may be seen at the auction rooms. Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS', Auctioneers.—Well-secured Ground Rent, $48 a year. On Tuesday, June 28th, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of $48 a year, lawful money, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, on which is a three-story brick tavern, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, 48 feet 6 inches east of Thirteenth street: 16 feet front, and in depth 47 feet to a 3 feet wide alley.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 806 and 808 Catherine street. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages, with one-story kitchens and lots of ground, situate on the south side of Catharine street, west of Eighth street, Nos. 806 and 808; containing in front 11 feet, and extending in depth 35 feet. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $33.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 23 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
5 25] Second floor, and late of No. 16 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 22 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c. first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at WALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 20 s

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1409 Chesnut street.

FIXTURES OF AN ICE CREAM SALOON AND CAKE BAKERY, PLATE GLASS SHOWCASE, MARBLE TOP COUNTER AND TABLES, SHELVING, ICE CREAM CANS AND MOULDS, BAKE PANS, COPPER KETTLES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 27, at 10 o'clock, the fixtures, comprising—Plate glass showcase, marble-top counter, shelving, marble-top tables, a large quantity of glass jars, ice cream plates, stone china cake stands, copper kettles, bake pans, pound cake pans, ice cream cans and moulds, tubs, superior mortar and pestle, brass scales and weights, very large and superior stove, bread troughs, etc.

SURPLUS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Also, the surplus furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, made by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Co., mahogany chamber furniture, stoves, ingrain carpets, handsome gas chandeliers and brackets, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Terms—Cash. Particulars in catalogues. 6 24 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

On Tuesday,

June 28, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

BAKER STREET, No. 619—Brick Dwelling.
TENTH STREET (South), No. 522—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH STREET (North), No. 818—Modern Residence.
WOOD STREET, No. 1320—Three Brick Dwellings.
NINTH AND MASTER STREETS, N. E. corner—Coal Yard.
RISING SUN—Valuable Lot, 7¾ acres, fronts on five streets.
WEST DELANCEY PLACE, No. 2122—Modern Residence.
FIFTH STREET (North), Nos. 1621 and 1623—Modern Residence.
HILLSDALE STREET—Valuable Saw Mill.
SECOND AND PRIME STREETS, N. W. corner—Store and Dwellings.
FIFTEENTH STREET (North), No. 252—Modern Dwelling.
LAFAYETTE STREET, Cape May, N. J.—Double Cottage.
MARKET STREET, No. 3502—Store and Dwelling.
POWELL STREET, No. 518—Brick Dwelling.
NINETEENTH STREET, below South—Brick Dwelling.
DELAWARE STREET, Camden, N. J.—4 lots of ground.
EIGHTH STREET (South), No. 1003—Store and Dwelling.
BEACH STREET, No. 1136—"Treaty Hotel."
TWELFTH STREET, (South), No. 1014—Brick Dwelling.
CATHARINE STREET, Nos. 806 and 808—Brick Dwellings.
SIXTEENTH STREET, North of Tioga—Lot.
SEPTIVA STREET—Lot.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY, Pa.—527 Acres.
RIDGE ROAD, Roxborough—Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$48 a year.
2100 shares Clarion and Allegheny River Oil.
$1500 first mortgage coupon bonds Juniata Iron Manufacturing Company.
282 shares Central National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
100 shares Buck Mountain Coal Company.
100 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
50 shares Chester Valley Railroad Company.
$5000 Tremont Coal Company.
$3000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.
9 shares Provident Life and Trust Company.
400 shares New Creek Company.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic. 6 24 3t
100 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning,

June 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including

A SPECIAL AND CLOSING SALE OF 800 CARTONS BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,

by order of Messrs. Kutler, Lickemeyer & Co., the importation of Messrs. Solellac Freres. 6 24 2t

CLOSING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

On Tu

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Dull Market—The Schuylkill Squabble—Declining Prices—A Meeting of the Trade to-day—Questions.

The coal trade at the present time is dull and unvarying, so dull in fact that a general suspension in all the southern regions on the part of the operators is talked of. Should this movement be carried out the probabilities are that in place of bringing better times and advanced rates, the effect will be to throw the whole trade into the hands of the Scranton and Lackawanna Companies.

The trouble in Schuylkill is fast narrowing down to a personal fight between the representatives of the opposing sides. How long those who compose the sides will uphold their representatives in the personal conflict remains to be seen. These illustrious personages appear to have laid all the questions at issue aside for the present, and are now devoting themselves to the exquisite amusement of calling each other "liars," "fools," and other unpleasant but harmless epithets. All this may be very well in its way, but it does very little towards coming to an understanding between employers and men, to the relief of both parties.

The Schuylkill Canal, by a vote of the company large enough to be decisive, is now virtually leased to the Reading Railroad Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. By this means the Reading Road has put itself in possession of another power to aid it in becoming the great monopoly, and an equal of the great New York company. That such a change is to the best interests of the Navigation Company, judging from the past year, cannot be doubted; and if right management is used by the lessees, nothing but good can result to the trade and the workingmen.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company having their market in New York, have given notice that their prices for coal for delivery, in July, will average thirty cents per ton less than June rates. If higher rates are what the striking men are looking for, this is not a favorable symptom.

A private and select meeting of the coal trade of Philada., and of operators from the coal region, was held this morning at the office of Messrs. Audenried, Norton & Co., No. 328 Walnut street, to take some action on the present position of affairs. As the proceedings are mostly kept private for the present, for various reasons, it has not yet transpired what all was done. It is hoped, however, that some movement of importance was inaugurated, which will eventually affect the trade for the better.

At Mauch Chunk, during the week ending June 24, there were transported over both railroads and the canal, 100,971 09 tons, against 125,744 11 tons the week previous—being a decrease of 24,773 02 tons. It is said that this great falling off cannot so much be accounted for by the slackness of trade, as by the fact that on last Friday a week a general meeting of the Wyoming region miners was held at Wilkesbarre. As this place is some distance from the homes of many of those who attended it, very little work was done on Saturday, and consequently the reduced tonnage of the week.

From Messrs. Hammett, Neill & Co., No. 217 Walnut street, we have received the following circular:—

"We have again to report the condition of the market totally devoid of all change, the demand being steady and well supplied at former quotations.

"A convention, composed of one delegate from each district of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, was held in Schuylkill county on Thursday, when it was resolved to adhere to the $3 basis of 1869. This ends all hope of a general resumption on next Monday, and it is not now probable that any work will be done until after the Fourth of July.

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have announced that their eighty-fourth auction sale of 80,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst."

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than our quotations:—Schuylkill Red Ash, $4@50; do. Steamboat, $4 25@4 40; do. Broken, $4 25@4 40; do. Egg, $4 25@4 40; do. Stove, $4 25@4 40; do. Chestnut, $4; Shenandoah Broken, $4 50; do. Egg, $4 50; do. Stove, $4 50; do. Chestnut, $4 10.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 24:—Bath, $2; Portland, $2; Saco, $2 30; Portsmouth, $2; Beverly, $2; Boston, $2@2 10; Charlestown, $2; Dansversport, $2 25 and dis.; Dighton, $1 85; Fall River, $1 75; Gloucester, $2; Hingham, $2 25 and dis.; Hyannis, $2; Lynn, $2 10 and dis; Milton, $2; Newburyport, $2 15; Nantucket, $2; New Bedford, $1 75; Quincy Point, $2; Roxbury, $2 15; Salem, $2; Scituate, $2 15 and dis.; Weymouth, $2; Wellfleet, $2 25; Bristol, $1 75; Newport, $1 75; Providence, $1 75; Pawtucket, $1 80 and tow; Allen's Point, $1 75; Norwich, $1 75; New London, $1 75; New Haven, $1 70; Norwalk, $1 70; Greenport, $1 75; New York, $1 20@1 30; Washington, $1 10; Charleston, $2. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1 05; New York, $1 85.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Pyrotechnic Establishment in the Fifth Ward Destroyed This Morning—An Explosion—One Fireman Killed and Several Injured.

This morning, about ten minutes of 5 o'clock, an explosion and fire occurred in the pyrotechnic department of Messrs. J. B. Bussier & Co., No. 107 South Water street, on the east side, below Chesnut. The building, in view of the approach of the Fourth of July, was fully stocked with all varieties of fireworks. It is a three-story brick structure, and is owned by Moro Phillips, Esq. The first notification a policeman received of the occurrence was a small explosion followed by smoke issuing from the building. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and, on breaking open the doors about ten minutes after the fire broke out, a terrific explosion took place, shattering the glass in the neighboring buildings and pushing the south wall of the building about one foot from its original position. So severe was the explosion that the report was heard distinctly in Camden, some of the windows in that place being violently shaken. It resulted in the death of one fireman and in several others receiving severe injuries.

The stock of Messrs. Bussier & Co., consisting as it did of all kinds of fancy fireworks, was totally destroyed. The loss amounted to about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $5000 in the American Insurance Company. The building sustained a loss of between $4800 and $5000. It was insured in the American Insurance Company for $3000.

Adjoining No. 107 to the south is the three-story building occupied by Phillips & Brother, dealers in all kinds of fruit. They had a large and valuable stock on hand, estimated to have been worth $40,000, which was thoroughly soaked with water. On the above stock there are the following insurances:—

Pennsylvania	$6000
Delaware Mutual	6000
North American	6000
Home of Hartford	6000
	$24,000

The building occupied by Messrs. Phillips is the property of the estate of Robert Burton. The north wall was shattered and pushed from its position by the explosion, and it sustained other damages to the roof by fire and the floor, by water. It is fully insured. The building on the north side of No. 107 is occupied on the first floor by W. G. Porter & Son, dealer in cheese, lard, butter, etc., a large quantity being on hand. Most of it was removed by the Insurance Patrol. The loss is estimated at $1000, and fully covered by insurance. The second and third stories of this building were occupied by H. C. Kellogg & Co., wholesale grocers. Their loss will amount to about $500, which is fully insured in the Royal.

To the rear of No. 107, separated by an area, is the four-story building facing on Delaware avenue, used by Messrs. Bussier & Co. for the sale and storage of all kinds of canned fruits, etc. The glasses were shattered, but the loss is trifling. It is owned by Moro Phillips, and has an insurance upon it of $2900 in the American Company. A quantity of money and a number of packages of goods were stolen by thieves from the above place.

No. 110 Delaware avenue is occupied by Moro Phillips for the sale of guano and phosphates. It was damaged by fire and water. The loss is about $1000, and is insured in the American Insurance Company for $6000. The window panes of the building on the west side of Water street were shattered, and some of the window shutters took fire from the intense heat.

Men Killed and Injured.

John Rhoads, a member of the Hope Hose, aged twenty-five years, while standing in the doorway of No. 107 Water street, was struck in the head by a flying rocket. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital and died while being taken into one of the wards. He was unmarried, and resided at No. 304 Union street.

James Walton, a lad of twelve years, was blown across the street by the explosion. He received injuries about the head, but not of a serious nature. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Michael Buckley and Thomas Macarty, members of the Hibernia Engine Company, were also knocked down by the concussion. Their injuries are not serious.

Frederick J. Wade, another fireman, was also knocked down, receiving a severe bruise on the head, from which it is feared he will not recover.

While the fire was in progress a fellow named Thomas Neall was arrested, having in his possession several articles which he is alleged to have stolen from the store of J. B. Bussier & Co. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon."

DISHONEST COLORED MAN.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man called at the house of Adam Kaeber, No. 1216 Cherry street, and bargained for cleaning a Brussels carpet. He took the article, and failed to return it at the time agreed upon.

SWIMMERS IN CUSTODY.—The Schuylkill Harbor Police yesterday arrested about a dozen young men for bathing in the Schuylkill. They were all fined by Alderman Allison.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 320, being an excess of 63 over those of last week, and 49 more than the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 161 were adults; 159 were minors; 231 were born in the United States; 89 were foreign; 30 were people of color; and 10 were from the country. Of this number, 41 died of consumption of the lungs; 12 of disease of the heart; 11 of marasmus; 17 of old age; 8 of typhoid fever; 13 of convulsions; 19 of scarlet fever; 6 of inflammation of the lungs; and 7 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	13	Sixteenth	6
Second	12	Seventeenth	12
Third	6	Eighteenth	16
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	19
Fifth	16	Twentieth	20
Sixth	3	Twenty-first	3
Seventh	17	Twenty-second	6
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	3
Ninth	6	Twenty-fourth	6
Tenth	8	Twenth-fifth	4
Eleventh	9	Twenth-sixth	14
Twelfth	7	Twenty-seventh	28
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	9
Fourteenth	16	Unknown	10
Fifteenth	22		
Total	320		

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Clarke to-day at noon, William Bryan was called up for a final hearing on the charge of selling cigars in violation of the United States Revenue laws.

Colonel Peter Sides, Special Assistant Assessor of the First district, sworn—From information received on the 23d inst., I yesterday morning went to the store of William Bryan, southeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets; I there made an examination of his stock; I found in a room in the rear of the store a box containing 300 cigars, put up in bundles containing 20 each; the box I was told contained starch; previous to this I found 3 bundles, each containing 100 cigars; the latter, he said, he manufactured in the Second district; I told him it was a violation of the law to have them there in that condition; Mr. Byran informed me that the cigars were left there in that condition by a party; I then examined the show-case, and found the boxes in the case had been filled by the same kind of cigars as those in the boxes; I then made a seizure of the cigars; the cigars were not boxed or stamped; he also had exposed for sale 300 cigars in three bundles, which were unstamped and unpacked.

Charles A. Sears, of the Secret Service, testified that he was in the company of Colonel Sides when the store of defendant was visited. His testimony was in corroboration of that given above.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 25, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, June 18		133
Received since, relapsing fever	51	
" " other diseases	6	57
Total		190
Discharged, relapsing fever	30	
Died, relapsing fever	3	
" other diseases	6	
Remaining this date		155

Published by order of the Board of Health.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

A DISCLAIMER.—We have received the following communication:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

At a meeting of the friends of General William B. Thomas, held at Green Hill Hall, on the evening of the 24th inst., my name was used as one of the vice-presidents. This was wholly unauthorized. Whilst I have the highest personal regard for General Thomas, I do not propose to follow him into the Democratic party, but shall support Judge Kelley with such ability as I possess. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS H. KEMBLE,
No. 1718 Wylie street, Fifteenth ward.
Philadelphia, June 25, 1870.

JOHN BINGHAM DECEASED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, John Bingham, Esq., died at his late residence at Eleventh and Filbert streets, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Bingham was born in Lebanon county, but has been in business in Philadelphia since 1836, having for nearly twenty years been engaged in the forwarding business. At the time of his decease he was one of the Directors and General Superintendent of Adams Express Company. The deceased was an active church member, and possessed a very kind heart. All his business transactions were marked by scrupulous honesty.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.—The annual commencement exercises during the present week were a splendid success. This favorite institution is as ably managed as ever, and increasing in popularity. The graduating class did itself great honor in the ability displayed by the essays which were read. The President, Rev. John Wilson, is greatly esteemed by all who make his acquaintance. The Wesleyan Female College commends itself to all who have daughters whom they desire to be educated in all the elements of a first-class education. Its location and *morale* are excellent.

STOLEN ARTICLES IN A FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.—A warrant was taken out yesterday by the officers of the Humane Engine Company, and the building at Thirteenth and Oxford streets searched. A large bell which had been stolen during the fire at Gerker's glue-house, about a year since, and a lamp which had been taken from the distillery fire at Ninth street and Montgomery avenue, were found. The officers of the company are now engaged in hunting up the thieves.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Hassan entered a night car on the Union line on Thursday morning. He had a dispute with the conductor, George W. Johnson, with reference to change, and threatening words were used. John Dunn, another passenger, jumped up and struck Hassan in the face, knocking him down. Hassan complained that while down Johnson also beat him. Both Johnson and Dunn were arrested on a warrant and taken before Alderman Cohill, who held them for trial.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Emanuel Lane was taken into custody last evening on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery recently at Second and Christian streets. One of two watches stolen at the time have been recovered. Lane will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CASUALTY.—George E. Herrick, residing at No. 1412 North Twenty-second street, had a leg broken this morning at 9 o'clock, by a piece of casting falling on him at the Industrial Works, Twenty-second and Callowhill streets.

SUN STROKE.—John Jones, a Welshman, fell insensible to the sidewalk at New Market and Callowhill streets this morning, overcome by the heat of the sun. He was taken to the Hospital.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES

Illuminated with ARMS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS in the highest style of art.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors gratis.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
mwf No. 913 ARCH Street.

CROQUET A SPECIALTY.

PRICES REDUCED FOR A FULL SET,

GOOD ARTICLE ONLY $3 50.

W. C. PERRY,

8 25 2t No. 728 ARCH Street.

ARTICLES

Wanted for the Summer.

GOOD STATIONERY, PURSES,

POCKET KNIVES, CHROMOS,

CROQUET, TOURIST CASES,

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED AT LOW CASH PRICES BY

W. C. PERRY,

11 No. 728 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Boston Naval Office Defaulter.

The Revenue in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Appraisers' Stores.

Gen. Babcock Fully Exonerated

Report upon the San Domingo Case

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Defaulter Gale.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Government has received the sum of $5272·15 in gold, the amount of the defalcation of the book-keeper, Gale, of the Naval Office, Boston, from the firm which had intrusted this amount to one of its clerks for the payment of duties on goods in bond. It will be remembered the clerk and book-keeper divided the sum between them, while the Government was defrauded by its just dues; hence the demand for the above.

The United States Steamer Ossipee

went into dock on the 16th instant, at San Francisco, for the purpose of having her hull cleaned preparatory to making a competitive trial of the two and four-bladed screws to be placed upon her.

A Deserter Drowned.

Landsman William Harrison was drowned on the night of the 15th instant, in attempting to desert from the Macedonian, while at anchor in the Severn river, off Annapolis, Md.

The Revenue in Pennsylvania.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in receipt of a communication from Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, bearing date June 24, stating that he is in receipt of a letter from Assessor Rea, of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, showing that the assessments in that district for the year ending April 30, 1869, amounted to $443,281·36, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, $481,215·24, an increase of $37,934·88. The expenses for assessment were apparently about the same for both years, but when Mr. Rea came into office on 1st of May, 1869, the annual assessment was not nearly completed, so that it was necessary for him to retain additional assistance for about two months, at an expense of about eight hundred dollars. On the 1st of May, 1870, the work was nearly completed, so that at least eight hundred dollars of the expense for assessing for 1870 properly belongs to the year 1869, which would show quite a respectable decrease in the expense for 1870. Supervisor Tutton also writes under the same date that he is in receipt of a like statement from Assessor Rube of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, showing the amount of assessments in that district for the year ending April 30, 1869, to have been $512,902,39, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, $579,489,25, or an increase of $66,586,86, while for the same period the expenses for assessing were reduced $2,951,43.

Important to Distillers.

Deputy Commissioner Given has received a communication, in which it is stated that distillers, after pressing the cider which is used in distillation from the pomace, can get a material which produces vinegar by dampening the pomace and pressing again, making what they call water, which only requires to be fermented to make vinegar, and they desire to do so on the distilling premises.

In reply, he decides that the act of July 20, 1868, section 13, prohibits such business; that is, it prohibits the use of a still on any premises where vinegar is manufactured. But he sees no objection to their pressing such water cider from the pomace at the distillery, and the removal of the same before fermentation takes place, or, in other words, before the vinegar is actually manufactured.

The Brooks Reward.

Chief Detectives Franklin and Tryon and Chief Mulholland are here in regard to the reward offered for the detection of the parties who attempted to assassinate Revenue Officer Brooks. They had a hearing this morning at the Revenue Department.

Philadelphia Appraiser's Stores.

Among the items of the miscellaneous appropriation bill, agreed to by the House to-day, is sixty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars for completing the Appraiser's stores at Philadelphia. This is in addition to forty thousand for the same purpose in the deficiency bill.

The San Domingo Question—Exoneration of General Babcock.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Select Committee on the memorial of Davis Hatch:—

According to the testimonial of ex-Commercial Agent Smith, Hatch had been engaged in other illicit traffic at Barbara. The Danish vessel, Rotto, was consigned from St. Thomas to Hatch, at Barabona, and was undoubtedly engaged in illicit traffic, in which Hatch connived. She was seized, condemned, and sold by the Dominican Government.

That a person so situated should make reclamation against the Government he was thus offending would seem to be singular, and from what is before us we cannot presume that Hotch had or has now any ground for a claim of indemnification. If he was damnified at all, a fact which it is not necessary to deny, it was his misfortune, growing out of his own fault, and without assuming to say that he can establish no just claim against the Government of the Republic of Dominica, we are constrained to say that we are not able to see its justice, and that at any rate his application to Congress in this behalf is premature and irregular.

We cannot but regard this unusual course as an attempt by Hatch, in making his alleged grievances public, to prevent a fair consideration of the treaty of annexation, to arouse unfounced prejudices against it, and finally to defeat it. His course evinces a want of that candor and circumspection which should characterize every American citizen abroad, in a matter in which his Government and country are concerned. Loud and passionate clamors against individuals. Blind surmises and personal pique that warp the judgment, and induce a forgetfulness of matters of fact, are not the means proper to be exercised to influence our judgments in matters of such grave importance. The committee therefore recommend that Hatch's petition be indefinitely postponed.

JAMES W. NYE,
J. M. HOWARD,
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM WARNER.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Alonzo B. Cornell, to be Assistant Treasurer, New York city; W. T. Singleton, Assessor of Internal Revenue First West Virginia district; George T. Cross, Surveyor of Customs at Pawcatuck, New Jersey.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Harris, Pike & Co.'s varnish factory in Brooklyn, and a livery stable adjoining, owned by John Fogan, were burned this morning. Total loss, $15,000; insured.

Intent to Defraud.

CANANDAIGUA, June 25.—Isaac Vanderhoff, of Syracuse, was convicted last evening in the United States Circuit Court of disposing of his goods with intent to defraud his creditors, he being bankrupt.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

George W. Schenck, of Elmira, is now on trial for passing counterfeit fractional currency.

Hot Weather.

ROCHESTER, June 25.—The thermometer this morning is at 95.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Mendota, Ill.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The fire at Mendota, Ill., on Thursday, destroyed one and a half blocks. Loss, $25,000; two-thirds of that amount was covered by insurance.

The principal sufferers are Edwards & Ames, I. D. Rowdy, J. Fritz, and Max Haas.

Many of the foreign insurance companies doing business in this State are getting into trouble by attempting to evade the laws of the State regarding insurance, by instructing their agents to pay no attention to the law. Under these circumstances, the Auditor publicly announces his determination to enforce the laws to the letter.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Cotton dull and nominal 30½c. Flour dull and less firm; receipts light and stock scarce; Howard street superfine, $5 50@6 25; do. extra, $6 25@7 50; do. family, $7 25@9 City Mills superfine, $5 50@6 75; do. extra, $6 50@7 75; do. family, $7 25@10; Western extra, $6 25@6 75; do. family, $6 75@7 50. Wheat nominal and offered lower; we quote Maryland at $1 60@1 70; Pennsylvania at $1 70; and Western at $1 40@1 45; and new white at $1 70@1 90. Corn dull and lower; yellow, $1 08; white nominally $1 15@1 20. Oats steady at 60@65. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky dull at $1 01@1 02

FOURTH EDITION

THE HATCH-BABCOCK BUSINESS.

Particulars of the Investigation.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Business—The Joint Resolutions.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Schurz's joint resolution relating to the complaints of Davis Hatch against the Dominican Government is as follows:—

Whereas, Davis Hatch, an American citizen, was unjustly imprisoned by the Government of the Dominican Republic for a considerable period of time, and in consequence of such imprisonment was subjected to great inconvenience, suffering, and pecuniary loss; and whereas, the treatment of Davis Hatch, received, as this Government is officially informed by Mr. M. M. Gautier, Secretary of State of the Dominican republic, was owing to apprehensions entertained by the Dominican Government that Davis Hatch, if set at liberty, would exercise an injurious influence with regard to the treaty annexing the Dominican republic to the United States; and whereas, this constitutes a gross outrage on Mr. Hatch and an indignity to this republic, be it

Resolved, etc., that the President be requested to demand of the Government of the Dominican republic full reparation for the sufferings and losses of Davis Hatch, as aforesaid.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Howard, from the select committee on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the Dominican letters, submitted a written report with the testimony taken in the case, and recommended the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. Schurz said that he would, during the day, present the views of the minority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Ferry, Wickers, and himself. He subsequently introduced a bill entitled a joint resolution relative to the complaints of Davis Hatch against the Dominican republic. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations on Cuba were then taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Casserly continued his remarks.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill authorizing the consolidation of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad, and Spartanburgs and Union Railroad, under the name of the Western North Carolina Extension Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad to Cleveland, Tennessee, and establishing a continuous railroad communication between the Atlantic ports of North Carolina and South Carolina and the Pacific Ocean by way of the contemplated Southern Transcontinental Railroad.

At one fifteen o'clock the subject went over and the House Naturalization bill was taken up.

In the discussion on the Naturalization bill Mr. Drake, referring to the alleged enormous frauds at elections in New York city, predicted a general civil war as the certain result of the success of a candidate for the Presidency elected by that vote.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Cox supported the bill, and made light of the objections made to it.

Mr. Paine moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected; yeas 60, nays 85.

Mr. Logan moved an amendment reserving to Congress the right to amend, alter, or repeal the charter at any time. Agreed to.

Mr. Garfield moved an amendment requiring the principal office of the company to be in New York. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed, 93 to 64.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report in the case of the assault on Mr. Porter of Virginia:

Whereas, Patrick Woods, on the 30th day of May last, at Richmond, did make a violent, unprovoked, and felonious assault upon Hon. Charles H. Porter, then being a member of the House of Representatives, on his way returning from a leave of absence, did cut, bruise, and disable said Porter, being then a member of the House, from attending to his duties therein, Woods well knowing that Mr. Porter was then a member of Congress and on his way to Washington, and making such assault because of that knowledge; and

Whereas, Said Woods being brought to the bar of the House and being fully heard in his defense by counsel and witnesses before the Committee of the Judiciary, all the facts before recited fully appeared. Therefore

Resolved, That Patrick Woods, now held at the bar of the House to answer for a breach of the privileges of the House for this offense, be and hereby is ordered to be punished by imprisonment in the jail of the District of Columbia as other criminals are for three months, and that a warrant in due form under the hand of the Speaker be issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms directing the execution of this order.

The report was ordered to be printed, together with the views of the minority, and Mr. Bingham gave notice that he would call the matter up for action next Monday.

The House then at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buffington in the chair, on the sundry civil service appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion to strike out an item of $94,067 for the completion of the main central building of the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The item was not struck out.

On motion of Mr. Platt $17,000 were appropriated for the improvement of the Custom House at Petersburg, Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Peters, for the Speaker, $4000 was appropriated for completing the Custom House at Wiscasset, Maine.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, $16,000 was appropriated for the Court House at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Wells moved to strike out the item of $500,000 for the New York Post-office.

On a vote by tellers there was no quorum. The roll was called, and 151 members answered.

As the committee again proceeded to vote by tellers Mr. Wells withdrew the motion.

Mr. Wood moved to strike out of the paragraph for the New York Post-office the words, "subject to all the conditions limiting this offer in the act of April 20, 1870."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Western Union Tele	34⅞
Con. Stock	98¼	Toledo & Wabash R.	56¼
do. scrip	94	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65¾
Ph. and Rea. R	107¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	80¾
Mich. South. & NI. R.	99	Adams Express ex-d	66
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	16⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	United States	66
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	116½	Gold	111
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95¾	Market steady.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	42¼		

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 21 tuths

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is every where acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,

JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUT break of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THIS PROMISED BOUNTY MUST NOW BE PAID. We are prepared to obtain it for every soldier who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and was subsequently honorably discharged, whether he served for a short or long time.

It is desirable to have the soldier's discharge, but the bounty can be obtained where the discharge is lost or cannot be had. No collection, no charge.

Call upon or write to the General Collection Agency, R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by

R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

Received too late for Classification.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1870.

NOTICE.—The Loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company who have not yet signed the agreement for the extension of their loans—requisite as a preliminary to the execution of the proposed lease of this company's works to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—are respectfully requested to call at this office and sign such agreement at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Managers.
6 25 6t F. FRALEY, President.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GO TO PENNEY'S

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

First-class Furniture,

TO BE HELD NEXT

MONDAY, JUNE 27,

AT THE MANUFACTORY,

No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

JOSEPH PENNEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT BARGAINS. 6 25 tf

REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS" REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid Ice every day this week, at

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store,
4 7 4m5p No. 915 MARKET Street.

WASHING MACHINES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing. Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT

KING WASHER.

Fifteen hundred sold within four months.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.
GENERAL AGENTS,

J. H. COYLE & CO.,

Wooden Ware Dealers,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 108 S. THIRD Street,
6 15 Office Evening Telegraph.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, to rent in a healthy locality, near the Delaware River, on a gravelly shore.
Apply in person or by letter to WILLIAM P. CRESSON,
23 6t* Claymont, Del.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,

Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,

COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mrp

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, six doors Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice selection of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 2m

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street. silks.

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and parolind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

AND

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, "of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they employ.

The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element omitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in